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Vermont Plan Puts Farm Lien On Crops Basis

Actual Value of Yearly Products Governs Mortgage Payments

Benefits Are Shown

Widespread Adoption of the System Forecast by Head Of State Farm Bureau

A new type of farm mortgage, promising to revolutionize the national system of financing farm homes, is being introduced in Vermont to protect the farmer against unforeseen drops in the marketing value of his products, according to Arthur N. Packard, head of the Vermont Farm Bureau, today.

The plan described by Mr. Packard is based somewhat upon the "commodity" dollar idea. The farmer agrees to pay for his home on the basis of the value of his products in the market. If, for instance, the farmer agreed to pay $400 a year on his home when he was getting $1 a bushel for his 800 bushels of potatoes, he would pay only $300 a year on the mortgage if the price of potatoes dropped to 75 cents a bushel.

On the other hand, if potatoes went up to $1.25 a bushel, the mortgagor would benefit proportionately, the farmer paying him $500 for the year.

Ends Gambling Element

This give-and-take proposition, according to Mr. Packard, helps to wipe out the gambling element in farm mortgaging, both for the creditor and the debtor. And for the first time in New England, the farmer, he said, could face the future with the assurance that his home was safe as long as he could raise and sell his crops at prevalent market prices.

Wherever the new plan has been tried out in Vermont, the farm expert declared, it has met with great success and enthusiasm from the farmers. Now farm organizations in other parts of the country are showing interest.

More than a dozen special agents of the Farm Bureau are touring Vermont to obtain the complete support of the banks in making the new venture a permanent institution in this State. These agencies, according to Mr. Packard, seem favorably disposed, since the plan, in addition to safeguarding the farmer, also provides possibilities for more speedy settlement of loans during periods of high prices.

Farmers Lose Homes

Mr. Packard has seen farmer after farmer lose his home simply because he gauged what his crops were worth on the market and agreed to pay a certain amount on his mortgage, only to have his crop values drop.

Hundreds of present-day farmers of Vermont who lost their homes during the current depression had not thought of the dangers of fluctuating farm prices, or if they had thought of them had been able to do nothing to guard against them.

But the farmers who still have their homes after a bitter struggle against the tide of low-ebb prices are thinking strongly of future safeguards, both for themselves and posterity. And with the further enlistment of credit agencies, the new type of farm mortgage will sweep the country, says Mr. Packard.

Japanese Demand Naval 'Equality' Before Parleying

LONDON, Aug. 26 (AP)—A Japanese note delivered to the Foreign Office today insisted upon advance recognition of naval equality with Great Britain and the United States as a condition to the holding of a preliminary naval conference here in October.

The note, delivered by Chargé d'Affaires Fugii, made it clear that Japan would not participate in the four-power meeting unless Japanese proposals for a common upper limit of global tonnage as a general limitation of fleets as a whole formed the basis of any new naval agreement. Unless this method of limitation were agreed upon by the other powers, the note indicated, Japan saw no reason for holding the conference.

In the note, Japan again outlined demands presented to Great Britain and the United States at the three-power naval conversations held here last year. These demands were: equality with the other two powers; limitation or regulation of the size of the fleets by a common upper limit of tonnage, commonly called the global tonnage plan; the right of each power under such limitation to build any number of the size and type of ships it desired within the general blanket tonnage limit for the fleet; elimination of the ratio principle of limitation; recognition by all powers of the right of each nation to build whatever ships might be needed exclusively for defensive needs; elimination of battleships, large cruisers and aircraft carriers.

The British Government's memorandum to which the Japanese today replied was sent to the United States, France, Italy and Japan, the other four signatories of the Washington Naval Limitation Treaty of 1922. Replies from the United States and Italy have not been received yet. The French answered some time ago that they were sending a delegation of experts to London in September for preliminary discussions.

French 'Popular Front' Urges Strong Action to Curb Italy; Plans Delegation at Geneva

Opposition Effects Fusion of Radicals With Socialists and Communists to Voice Growing Sentiment of Minority Throughout Nation

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, Aug. 26—Heavy political pressure is being brought to bear upon the French Government to take a strong stand for strict application of the Covenant at the coming League session.

Official reluctance to support enforcement of the League Covenant against Italy in the event of her attack on Ethiopia has been seized upon by the parliamentary Opposition and made a major political issue. This political move, which was at first confined to Communists and Socialists, has assumed serious significance through vigorous intervention of the "Front Populaire."

Carries Weight

This organization includes a sizeable portion of Radicals as well as Socialists and Communists and therefore its actions carry considerable weight. The committee of deputies, who direct the group, today published a strongly worded resolution denouncing Premier Benito Mussolini's warlike preparations and calling upon the French Government to "insist that the Council of the League take firmly and without delay all practical measures resulting from application of the Covenant."

The committee has also announced its intention of organizing immediately throughout France mass meetings destined to enlighten public opinion, which it says has been "voluntarily deceived by the press," and proclaimed its determination to send a delegation to Geneva to voice the feeling of the French masses.

Minority Sentiment

Although this agitation is in part a political maneuver, it cannot be dismissed as only that. The appeal of the "Popular Front" undoubtedly expresses the sentiments of at least a large minority of Frenchmen and it can hardly be denied that this minority would be still larger if the French press as a whole were less dominated by official opinion and by certain outside influences.

The international aspect of this internal political development was offered by a conference in Paris over the week end between Maj. Clement Attlee, Parliamentary leader of the British Labor Party and Léon Blum, leader of the French Socialists. After their conversations it was indicated that a complete agreement had been reached on the necessity for strong action by the League to prevent the Italo-Ethiopian war.

The proposals put forward by M. Blum that Britain, France and Russia force Italy to accept or reject an offer of arbitration—thus definitely establishing Italy as the aggressor in the event of hostilities—are not taken seriously in official circles on the ground that Premier Mussolini would certainly refuse such arbitration and the situation would only become more difficult to solve peacefully.

The World's Day

Its News at a Glance

Monday, Aug. 26

Congress—Holding Company Bill Signed

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26—With President Roosevelt signing the bitterly fought utility holding company bill, thus writing into law federal regulation of big power companies, a new era opens in the history of American utility legislation.

The President has already signed the following bills: Social security, banking reform, AAA amendments, Spanish War pensions and the huge work relief bill. The following bills await only the President's signature to become law: Guffey coal bill, TVA amendments, railroad pensions, omnibus, rivers and harbors, Frazier-Lemke farm mortgage act, railroad reorganization, railroad pay-roll tax, higher taxes on wealth, neutrality legislation, alcohol control and gold clause amendments.

The only "must" bill left in Congress is the third deficiency appropriation bill.

The Seventy-fourth Congress holds over, and Senator Royal S. Copeland (D) adds high flavor to the superheated political broth by spilling the beans about certain pork-barrel legislation. Stung into action by a deadlock over the cotton-loan bill, which he called outrageous, the New York Senator admits that the flood-control bill, which he had sponsored, was simon-pure pork-barrel legislation. In fact, he charged that "every rivers and harbors and every flood-control bill" likewise came from the brine.

Instead of quietly retiring to their various bailiwicks, congressmen strain forward watching a conflagration so fierce and menacing that Democratic leaders are concerned for the whole structure of the New Deal.

Protest—United States Recalls a Promise

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Citing the agreement of November, 1933, between the United States and Soviet Russia at the time of Russian recognition, the State Department protests, in unusually sharp tones for a peacetime note, against the activities of the Communist International on Soviet soil. Indications of plans to overthrow bourgeois governments in other countries came repeatedly during the International sessions that have just concluded in Moscow, and, though the International is not technically connected with the Moscow Government, the Government's pledges to stop such activities within its territory seemed plainly in defiance of the Litvinoff pledges.

Moscow—Russia's controlled press says not a word about the note. Whispers are that Russia may repudiate Comintern (Communist International), the secretariat of which may be removed to another country. But observers seriously ask: "What country would have it?"

Taxation—Repeal of Federal Bill Agitated

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Thomas I. Parkinson, head of the New York Chamber of Commerce, is out today to line up, through a letter-writing campaign, 400 commerce bodies throughout the nation in a co-ordinated move to mobilize sentiment against the new federal tax bill. Simultaneously, Investors and Policyholders, Inc., begins to line up holders of life insurance policies and small investors behind repeal of the measure.

"Neighbor"—Human Needs Forces Mobilized

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, wife of the President, will head the national women's committee for the mobilization for human needs, Gerard Swope, chairman of the National Citizens' Committee, announced today. Four vice-chairmen will aid, with 91 others. They are Charles Francis Adams of Boston; Mortimer Fleischhacker, San Francisco; D. F. Kelly, Chicago, and Dr. George E. Vincent of New York. "Be a good neighbor" is the slogan for this year's mobilization, the aim of which is to raise money for privately supported social work in the United States.

Labor Sunday—Council Urges Social Security

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The abundance is here; the demand is here; but America socially goes about in a garment "as shabby as the coat of the destitute unemployed."

The remedy? Well, the Labor Sunday message, now being distributed to 110,000 American pastors of 23 denominations by the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America, says that while engineers and natural scientists have been finding new ways to develop national resources and agricultural and industrial equipment, society has been lagging.

Now, the message says, means must be found to "eradicate sins of selfishness," and secure for the masses adequate income and security of employment. Freedom of speech and collective bargaining are also advocated by the churchmen.

Italo-Ethiopian—Emperor Fasts; Duce Reviews

ADDIS ABABA—Emperor Haile Selassie, according to the Associated Press, begins a month of prayer and fasting for peace, and much of Ethiopia follows his example. The native populace is evacuating the capital, believing that war is imminent, although the Emperor's verbal order was not intended to take effect for seven days.

Bolzano, Italy—Premier Mussolini arrives to participate in vast military maneuvers on the Austrian frontier, the Associated Press reports. The demonstration is marked by the appearance of gaudy posters proclaiming: "Ethiopia for Us!" and "Hurrah for the Colonial War," and similar sentiments.

London—Britain's fighting ships of its Mediterranean Fleet leave Malta on Thursday to form a tight circle of defense about the Suez

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Mighty Lobby Of 268 Shown At State House

Official Report Indicates Tremendous Weight of Outside Influence

Boston Today—*also sees*—No jobs in sight for WPA strike—State police launch anti-accident drive netting warnings to 1391 over week end—City Council meet in special session to debate El structure removal steps—Drivers warned to get safety stickers on all automobiles by Sept. 1.

Lobby—State House Registers 268 Members

There were 268 professional lobbyists registered during the recently prorogued session of the General Court. This was only 12 less than the total number of Representatives and Senators combined. Money was freely spent and this session was probably the most expensive for private interests with private causes in the history of the Commonwealth. Such was the information disclosed by the Secretary of State's office today.

The facts were revealed as lobbyists began filing their expense reports for the session. Under the Massachusetts law, lobbyists must be registered and must give an account of their expenditures within 30 days after the Legislature adjourns.

First to file were the Donnelly Advertising Company, opponent of the present billboard law, and the New England Gas & Electric Association. The Donnelly firm reported $325 spent and the power group $2000.

On the basis of these returns and because there were more lobbyists registered this year than ever previously and because this session stretched out over a record-breaking period, accountants in the Secretary of State's office today predicted that this year's total would reach a new all-time high. The previous record was set in 1932 when $159,000 was reported spent.

Besides the lobbyists registered and the expenditures reported, it is reputed in State House circles that numerous agents haunt the corridors and seek to influence legislators. Sums spent in difficult to trace ways probably never appear on reports filed with the Secretary of State.

The Donnelly expenditure was reported as a fee paid to Raymond S. Wilkins, while the power fund was paid to the law firm of Palmer, Dodge, Barstow, Wilkins & Davis.

WPA—Wage Issue Fails to Disturb Rotch

While organized labor talked today of striking on Sept. 1 if the Federal Government doesn't alter its plan and pay prevailing wages for WPA projects, Arthur G. Rotch, Massachusetts' WPA head, smiled a knowing smile. In his opinion there will be no strike on Sept. 1 for the simple reason that there will be no WPA projects for labor to quit by that time.

Mr. Rotch disclosed that applications for WPA projects are coming in very slowly. With new projects and those transferred from the old ERA auspices, applications for only about $10,000,000 worth of work have actually been forwarded to Washington. Few of these will gain official sanction before the first of the month, he said.

Despite this view of Mr. Rotch, E. A. Johnson, secretary of the Building Trades Union Council, today disclosed that union men are more incensed than ever over federal wage scales. When the WPA goes into operation, he said today, the Federal Government will have four different wage scales in effect. There will be the wages on the old ERA projects not yet completed. Such wages are so low as to be almost tantamount to direct relief. Then there will be the old PWA scale which approximates wages paid by private industry for similar work, and scales for the new WPA and PWA which are above direct relief scales but below wages prevailing in the various trades.

Lotteries—Four Arrests For Alleged Activities

Continued vigilance of federal authorities in the matter of lotteries was demonstrated today when it was learned in Boston that Dr. Joseph M. Chausse and three others had been held in $2500 bail by the United States Commissioner in Springfield for alleged dealings and transfers of lottery tickets.

The tickets were said by federal

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New Deal Finds Itself Menaced By Senate Bloc

Cotton-Wheat Demands for Mandatory Loan Hit President

He Must Take Stand

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26—Confronted by a major legislative revolt against the New Deal's basic agricultural policy, President Roosevelt learned today how much easier it is to set a nation-wide economic scheme going, than to stop it, or curtail its provisions.

Out of a calm sky in what had been hoped would be the final hours of the Seventy-fourth Congress, has suddenly sprung a political conflagration so fierce and menacing that Democratic leaders are now battling frantically to prevent its injuring the whole fabric of the dominant political party.

Cotton-Wheat Blocs Unite

A coalition of cotton and wheat blocs in the Senate prevented adjournment Saturday night, in a dramatic last minute assault on the Administration's proposal to substitute a 9-cent loan on cotton for the prevailing 12-cent loan, and thereupon wrote its own "rider" on the third deficiency appropriation bill, requiring a mandatory 12-cent-a-pound loan on cotton, and a 1½-cent-a-pound loan on wheat, amounting to 90 cents a bushel.

High administration leaders declare without qualification that any such proposal would absolutely wreck the whole complicated structure of flexible agricultural control.

So strong is the feeling in department circles, it is announced, on what appears to be reliable authority, that Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, and Chester C. Davis, AAA administrator, are prepared to quit office together if the third deficiency rider goes through.

Buchanan Explains Stand

As the House met at noon today Speaker Byrns recognized Rep. James P. Buchanan (D) of Texas, who thereupon explained his position on the cotton rider. Measures calling for so big an appropriation, he declared, required reasonable study, and he demanded that the deficiency bill be referred back to his Appropriations Committee, where full discussion and possible hearings must be held.

It was the Administration's plan thus to sidetrack the measure with the threat of lengthy hearings, and at the same to pass an adjournment resolution which the House could offer to the Senate in the hope that it would yield on the farm loan issue.

In this crisis attention converged on the White House, where it was considered essential that the President immediately make his views known in positive terms. His opposition to the Senate farm revolt was taken for granted, but an extremely delicate situation is involved nonsense. The House actually quit about 12:20 Sunday morning.

How it all came about runs something as follows:

To begin it all, the Administration picked last week to make

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Protest Launched

By a Staff Artist

Upper—William C. Bullitt
United States Minister at Moscow

Lower—Nicholai Krestinsky
Soviet Vice-Commissar of Foreign Affairs

Irked by Papers, White House Uses Its Own Columnist

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26—With a new show of aggressiveness, the Administration, through the experienced pen of Charles Michelson, director of publicity of the Democratic National Committee, opens a campaign against its newspaper critics. Dissatisfied with the present journalistic output, it offers a regular weekly series of free columns by the veteran columnist.

The development culminates a welling storm of indignation which has been brooding in the White House. At almost every recent press conference the President has flung some little phrase at the critical special writers; in his speech to the Young Democrats he began by ridiculing press prophets. And now his own columnist sets to the task.

Mr. Michelson predicts that some analysts of the end of Congress will

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Washington Insights

Senate Throws Monkey Wrench Into Gears of Congressional Adjournment With Its Attempt to Boost Cotton Loan

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, Aug. 26

Soldiers who fight in a battle have very little idea of what is going on outside their immediate view, and so as the House and Senate ended one of the most tumultuous legislative week ends in history, few Congressmen even really understood till they read about it in the Sunday papers, just what had happened. All they knew was that instead of adjourning sine die, as had been confidently expected, they actually recessed merely till today, at noon.

The mere mechanics of the tempestuous duel Saturday night between Senate and House would fill a book, and this would leave out of account the jammed galleries, the confusion on floor and corridors, the frayed nerves, the lost tempers, the disgraceful exhibition of certain Congressmen on the floor, the frantic efforts of newspapermen to rewrite advance stories, telling of "adjournment."

House Was Deciding Factor

Up till five minutes of midnight the Senate did not really know what the House would do.

In a scene probably unique in Senate history, it had been informed that blunt Representative James P. Buchanan (D) of Texas simply refused to accept the $500,000,000 Senate amendment tacked on to the third deficiency appropriation bill, and by declining to touch the amended bill, threatened to frustrate the revolt of the cotton and wheat senators for a 12-cent mandatory cotton and 90-cent wheat loan, then and there.

There was the frantic coming and going of messengers between houses; a denunciatory speech by Huey P. Long (D) of Louisiana who bobs up at such moments as automatically as a cork, and finally a melodramatic climax as senator after senator turned to the swinging glass doors pointing out that if the situation were to be saved then a messenger must come through those doors before the fatal hour of 12!

Then the Messenger Arrived

The messenger from the House arrived, panting, he had apparently run all the way; and got there just five minutes before midnight. It was like a reprieve in a melodrama. The Senate forthwith quit; but the House had set going one of its interminable roll calls, and had to go through the ancient custom of "setting the clock back" to thwart its own law to adjourn at 12. The Congressional Record today says the House adjourned at "11 o'clock and 47 minutes p. m." This is stuff and

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Bed of Alaskan Lake Aired Again As Surging Waters Rush to Pacific

ANCHORAGE, Alaska, Aug. 26 (AP)—Lake George, the strange body of water which gives its bed an airing once a year, has begun the annual task of discharging its waters into the Pacific.

From time unknown, the lake has undergone a cycle of accumulation and elimination which has led Alaskan "sourdoughs" to call it the "only one of its kind and one of the wonders of the world."

Twenty-six miles long, two to four miles wide and 100 feet deep in places, it is fed by glaciers and springs. At the mouth of the lake, some 50 miles from the Pacific, lies Knik Glacier, which dams up the water until it finally trickles over the barrier and begins to eat it away.

Once the water starts over the glacier, placid Lake George releases its pent-up energy and tears away at the icy door until the water bursts forth in one great flood, down a long mountain stairway into a nine-mile gorge.

In its rush the water finally crumbles the ice barrier with a mighty roar and carries with it huge chunks of ice, some as large as three-story buildings.

The "dumping" movement usually begins in August and sometimes continues until mid-September.

After the lake virtually is empty and the cool weather sets in, old Knik Glacier starts its mountain-shaping movement across the end of the canyon, closing it completely again. Water from springs, glacial seepage, snow and rain fill the huge empty bowl to overflowing and the self-emptying process begins anew.

Hull Warns Moscow To Halt Comintern Propaganda in U.S.

Other Protests Filed By Ambassador on 'Violations'

Moscow's Controlled Press Keeps Silence

LONDON, Aug. 26 (AP)—Reports were received here today that England, Italy, and Latvia had protested informally to Russia over the activities of the Third International before the United States protest was made in Moscow yesterday.

It was stated that England made a verbal protest to the Soviets just before the close of the Seventh Congress Aug. 20, and that was not the first British protest.

It was said the British protest was informal and that no publicity was given to it.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW, Aug. 26—Russia's controlled press—which includes all the newspapers in Russia—today publishes nothing about the American protest against the "flagrant violation" of the Litvinoff pledge concerning propaganda involved in Comintern activities here.

Apparently the Soviet leaders intend to follow the common practice of delaying publication of the protest until their own reply is ready. In this connection it is recalled that some Japanese notes to the Soviet Government, which were widely published in other countries, never were published here.

Official circles have declined to comment.

Rumors of Removal

The Secretariat of the Comintern includes, besides Russians, several foreigners who are now Soviet citizens, such as the ex-Bulgarian Georg Dimitroff. These are fugitives from their former countries, for anti-government activities.

For some months rumors were circulated here that the Comintern was considering removal of the Secretariat to some other country, but such rumors were impossible to confirm. The question arises whether any other government would grant hospitality to a revolutionary organization frankly seeking to overthrow all bourgeois governments—which means all governments outside of Russia.

The note—one of the most strongly worded diplomatic notes published by the American Government in recent years—was presented to the Soviet Foreign Office by United States Ambassador William C. Bullitt during the week end.

"Serious Consequences"

In presenting the note Mr. Bullitt emphasized that he has in past repeatedly called the Soviet Government's attention to previous actions, which the United States Government considered open and flagrant violation of the Litvinoff pledge, such as the meeting of the Comintern presidium and executive committee in Moscow with the unconcealed purpose of planning ways and means for overthrowing the existing bourgeois governments, including the United States.

The most significant portion of the protest is that which "anticipates the most serious consequences if the Soviet Government is unwilling or unable to take appropriate measures to prevent further acts in disregard of the solemn pledge given by it to the American Government."

In view of the previous protest against Comintern meetings here, it is apparent that the United States Government will regard other future meetings here of the Comintern presidium or executive committee as a violation of the Litvinoff pledge.

Close to Government

The Secretariat of the Comintern has functioned continuously in Moscow since the Communist International was organized with the full approval and support of the Russian Communist Party, which is difficult to distinguish from the Soviet Government, inasmuch as the foremost Government leaders belong to the party.

So long as Russian Communists, who lead the Soviet Government, actively support Comintern activities in Russia, it is the official American view that they are violating the Litvinoff pledge.

[Text of the United States protest to Moscow appears on page 5.]

Strong Note by Bullitt Quotes Litvinoff's Pledge in Full

Recent Convention Arouses Washington

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26—In one of the sharpest peacetime notes ever issuing from the American State Department, the Soviet Government is today warned to cease from countenancing Communist activity in the United States under penalty of the "most serious consequences."

The note was anticipated by well-posted diplomatic observers, and stages in its formulation were pointed out in the Monitor Aug. 8 but its stern note exceeded all expectations.

As a consequence, by significant coincidence, sending of the note coincided with the reported dropping by airplane yesterday of radical literature over the nearest army maneuvers to Washington, the Third Corps area in adjacent Pennsylvania. Other subversive literature was recently found in coaches carrying national guardsmen from Baltimore to the camps, and distribution of Communist material among sailors and in naval vessels on the Pacific Coast has been widely reported.

The note is connected politically with other signs of Communist activity in the United States, particularly with the threat of one American Communist in Moscow that there would be a revival in September of the longshoremen's strikes on the Pacific coast.

Waited Close of Comintern

Dispatch of this note from Washington had awaited only the end of the Communist international meeting in Moscow.

Ambassador William C. Bullitt has kept the State Department fully informed by daily cables of subversive activities of this meeting, and almost at its very outset a protest was planned.

The note, which frankly began as "a most emphatic protest against this flagrant violation of the pledge given by the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics," calls particular attention to Section IV of the letter on propaganda given by U. S. S. R. Foreign Commissar Maxim Litvinoff during his well-remembered visit to Washington.

That pledge bound the Soviet:

"Not to permit the formation or residence on its territory of any organization or group—and to prevent the activity on its territory of any organization or group, or of representatives or officials of any organization or group—which has as an aim the overthrow or the preparation for the overthrow of, or the bringing about by force of a change in, the political or social order of the whole or any part of the United States, its territories, or possessions."

Violations Not Cited

The Bullitt note does not specify in what specific respects the Communist International violated these pledges, assuming that the Soviet Government is fully familiar with its activities. But Ambassador Bullitt refers to the published proceedings of the Comintern, the participation of American Communists therein, and infers that no further proof is necessary.

News dispatches throughout the Comintern meeting recorded reports of its Executive committe for spreading propaganda among the unemployed, the farmers and organized labor of the United States. Such American communists as Earl Browder, William Z. Foster, and James W. Ford were in attendance. Browder emphasized in an hour-and-half speech before the Comintern the success of the American Communist Party in gaining leadership of strike movements and among the Negro population.

"Before the American Communist Party," he was reported to have said, "stands the problems of mobilization and organization of the millions of the masses of the people."

Another American Communist leader, described as Samuel Dardeck (probably the well-known Sam Darcy of San Francisco) discussed the work of the Communists in the 1933 longshoremen's strike, and predicted a big strike this September. He said there would be "close cooperation of seamen in all countries."

Interference Resented

With this note based upon but not mentioning these developments, Ambassador Bullitt went on to say that the "American people resent most strongly interference by foreign countries in their internal affairs, regardless of the nature or probable result of such interference, and the Government of the United States considers the strict fulfilment of the pledge or non-interference an essential prerequisite to the maintenance of normal and friendly relations between the United States and the U. S. S. R.

"The Government of the United States would be lacking in candor if it failed to state frankly that it anticipates the most serious consequences if the Government of the U. S. S. R. is unwilling or unable to take appropriate measures to prevent further act of disregard to the solemn pledge given by it to the

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Boston Day—Lobby, Arrests, Elevated, Stickers

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agents to have been printed in Virginia and sent to Dr. Chausse. They were for a Montreal hospital sweepstakes

It was reported that 3000 3-cent stamps and some 30,000 envelopes had been found in the suspected lottery headquarters, indicating that a mail distribution of tickets had been planned. Trial date was set for Sept. 12.

Arrests—Highway Safety Drive Goes On

As a result of a vigorous new drive to reduce automobile accidents, state police officials reported today that 1391 motorists were stopped on highways over the week end for traffic violations. Of these 52 were arrested, nine for driving while intoxicated.

The state police drive followed up a campaign launched by Registrar of Motor Vehicles Frank A. Goodwin last week to rid the State's highways of reckless and drunken drivers.

Capt. James P. Mahoney of the State Police said that many of those stopped were out-of-state visitors who were unfamiliar with the Massachusetts traffic laws.

Anticipating heavy traffic next week end as the nation celebrates Labor Day, Registrar Goodwin announced today that he will send all police chiefs in the State a special letter this week urging them to double their vigilance in an attempt to reduce holiday accidents.

El Structure—Council Seeks to Force Issue

The Boston City Council met in special session this afternoon, most of its members filled with determination to force the Elevated board of directors to reverse their stand which blocks the elevated structure removal project. Plans ran the gamut of making a plea to demands backed up with threats to condemn the overhead structure as being inimical to public welfare; but before either course could be followed it was suddenly discovered that the meeting was illegal, that it could take no action. Somebody had neglected to inform the clerk of the special meeting. Councilors who favor removal of the structure contented themselves with making speeches urging its speedy demolition.

When the refusal of the board of directors of the Boston Elevated to accept the terms offered them by Mayor Mansfield was announced, there arose a storm of protest from those members of the Council whose districts are particularly affected by the antiquated structure. Councilor Green of Charlestown announced that the fight for the demolition of the overhead would continue with full vigor, and that "public opinion would sooner or later force an acceptance of the public's wishes."

Stickers—Motorists Told to Step Lively

Warning was given Massachusetts motorists today that they are expected to have equipment inspections made and stickers pasted on their windshields by Sept. 1. Starting Sept. 9, cars without stickers will be stopped by police, Frank A. Goodwin, registrar of motor vehicles, announced.

Simultaneously, Mr. Goodwin warned inspection stations that they must "be on the level." He disclosed that 49 inspection stations have lost their privileges for failing to uphold proper standards, and "there will be a lot more if I don't see a big improvement in equipment after the September inspection."

Under the law, Massachusetts drivers are required to have their brakes, lights, horns, tires and other operating equipment inspected twice yearly. If found defective they must be repaired or the car is restrained from the highways.

Mr. Goodwin particularly asked inspection stations to examine front tires. When they are worn through the breaker strip and are in danger of blowing out, Mr. Goodwin wants approval withheld.

Statue—John Bridge Upset by Cambridge Prank

School doors open for the fall term on Sept. 12, just 17 days from today. Maybe that is why John Bridge stood on his bronze head on Cambridge Common yesterday.

Half a century ago they put up the statue of John Bridge because he was Cambridge school superintendent during early days. It has irked small boys all these years, but they never did anything about it until yesterday.

Sometime during the late hours of Saturday night, somebody got some heavy wire, tied it around the statue's bronze neck and the collective effort, "probably of a number of school boys," says the Cambridge Police Department, pulled John Bridge off his base and plunged him to the wet earth. But even the mud on Cambridge Common is historic, so perhaps bronze John Bridge didn't mind.

This afternoon they put him back on his pedestal, apparently none the worse for the experience. Cambridge police admitted that they didn't have a clue, but then perhaps they were once small boys who hated to go back to school themselves.

Copeland Admits Harbors Bill Was Nothing but Pork

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26—In one of the frankest and at the same time most unusual admissions that Congress has heard in a long time, Senator Royal S. Copeland (D) of New York, chairman of the Commerce Committee, admitted that the $500,000,000 flood-control bill, which he actively sponsored against the filibuster of Senators Millard E. Tydings (D) of Maryland and Arthur H. Vandenberg (R) of Michigan last week, was a "pork barre" bill, pure and simple.

He advocated the bill, Senator Copeland admitted, Saturday night, with his "fingers crossed."

This was the bill which was rushed through the House at the last minute Thursday night with authorizations amounting to $300,000,000; to which an additional $200,000,000 in authorizations was added in Senator Copeland's committee Friday morning.

Filibuster Killed

It was killed after a three-hour filibuster the same night, but without the Tydings-Vandenberg assault it had a good chance of being enacted, in the last-minute rush. Though carrying no immediate expenditures, it would have authorized vast new payments for next year.

Senator Copeland's admission came unexpectedly in the heat engendered over the deadlock between Senate and House Saturday night over the cotton loan bill. Tempers were on edge, and Senator Copeland had just been stung by an admonition from the Vice-President. Senator Copeland called the cotton loan bill "outrageous," and was promptly twitted by Senator John H. Bankhead (D) of Alabama for his own rivers and harbors bill.

"Simply a Pork Barrel"

"Mr. President, if anyone wishes to know what I think about it," Senator Copeland unexpectedly answered, "I think that every rivers and harbors bill and every flood-control bill is simply a 'pork barrel.' That is what I think of it!"

And while his amazed colleagues listened to the head of the committee that had sponsored these bills, Senator Copeland continued:

"I presented these matters because I am chairman of the committee having jurisdiction of them, and I did it with my fingers crossed. That is where I stand."

This was too much for Bennett C. Clark (D) of Missouri.

"The Senator from New York has announced that he reported the Rivers and Harbors Bill, and the Flood Control Bill, and took charge of them on this floor, with his fingers crossed.

"I want to bear witness that the Senator from New York did not report the bill from the Commerce Committee authorizing the plundering of the Federal Treasury by millions and millions of dollars for a lot of shipowners with his fingers crossed."

Senator Copeland declared he had been sincere in sponsoring the merchant marine bill. But going back to his own rivers and harbors bill he added:

"I think it is an outrageous thing that every so many years we hitch together a bill and everyone rushes to put some 'pork' in it."

With these obsequies delivered on the Commerce Committee's big rivers and harbors bill by the committee's own chairman, it is believed the measure stands no chance of passage at this session at least.

White House Now Has Its 'Own' Columnist

(Continued from Page 1)

make a perfect case for a rubber-stamp session, while others prove the waning power of the President. "Really," he adds, "the mind reading by distinguished writers of the thoughts, impulses and purposes of the President of the United States is an amazing development in political journalism."

He Did It for the World

Mr. Michelson, his Washington friends agree, ought to know. It was his regular daily practice to write political comment for the New York World, and it was fully as clairvoyant as any of his successors, not to mention a spice of vitriol, which made its author as unpopular with former occupants of the White House as some of his successors are unpopular today.

This first Democratic letter laces into Mark Sullivan and Frank Kent, criticizing the latter in particular, for a column denyng that there was a whispering campaign against President Roosevelt. "One of the numerous crew of business letter writers who affect to tell firms and corporations the low-down, deep inside, of what is going on in Washington," is quoted in substantiation of the story.

But "Charlie" Michelson pays his respects with equal vigor to his former chief, Jouett Shouse of the American Liberty League, because of his "horror at the President's defiance of the Constitution. Now, the President may have in mind a constitutional amendment extending the federal power to legislate as to what does and does not constitute interstate commerce. He has never said so, and I, not having a crystal ball nor the equipment necessary to read the future in the tea leaves, cannot tell whether he purposes such an amendment or not.

"Presidents No Experts"

"I was present at the newspaper conference at which the President analyzed the Supreme Court decision on the NRA and explained what its probable effect would be on the various emergency enactments. Obviously and naturally, he was disappointed at the court's verdict, but he merely set about forthwith to preserve as much of the New Deal principles as the decision appeared to permit.

"Most of his critics find fault because he did not guess right on what the Supreme Court would do. Well, as Senator Lewis of Illinois presented in a Senate speech, the court pronounced unconstitutional seven acts signed by President Harding, seven signed by President Coolidge, and three signed by President Hoover, which only means that Presidents are no more expert at forecasting such events than the rest of us.

"Then there is the classic incident of the veto by President, afterward Chief Justice, Taft of the Webb-Kenyon Act on the ground that he considered it unconstitutional. Congress passed the bill over his veto, and the Supreme Court sustained its constitutionality and it remained good law until the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment."

Boston Events Tonight

Theaters

COLONIAL — "Thumbs Up," Eddie Dowling revue, with Clark and McCullough, Ray Dooley, Irene Bee Beasley, Hugh Cameron, Three Randall Sisters, Paul Draper, Eunice Healey, Irene McBride and Eddie Dowling. Produced by John Murray Anderson. 8:30.

Near-By Summer Theaters

DENNIS—"Romance," starring Jane Cowl. Cape Playhouse. 8:30.

WESTFORD—"In the Red," new comedy by Robert L. Scribner of the Lake Shore Theater, presented by Franklin L. Trask, Lake Shore Theater. 8:30.

MARSHFIELD HILLS—"Land of the Pilgrim's Pride," a new comedy, given for single benefit performance, under the direction of Arthur Holman, Marshfield Hills Theater. 8:30.

COHASSET—"King Lady," by Edward Choderov, starring Effie Shannon, supported by the South Shore Players. Final production of season. Town Hall Playhouse. 8:30.

Movies

STATE — "The Girl Friend," with Ann Sothern, Jack Haley and Roger Pryor. 12:55, 3:40, 6:30, 9:15. Comedy of theater people on vacation. Laurel and Hardy in "Bonnie Scotland." Our two lads are members of a Scottish regiment in India.

EXETER—"Escapade," with William Powell and Luise Rainer. 3:15, 6:14, 9:10. "The Daring Young Man," with James Dunn and Mae Clarke.

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT — "Bright Lights," with Joe E. Brown and Ann Dvorak. Back stage comedy. Fenway, 2:10, 4:55, 7:30, 10:05. Paramount, 10:30 a. m., 1:23, 4:08, 6:53, 9:38. "Village Tale," with Randolph Scott and Kay Johnson.

FINE ARTS—"Crime Without Passion," with Claude Rains, Margo and Whitney Bourne. Lawyer's attempt to commit perfect crime boomerangs upon him. 1, 2:45, 4:53, 6:26, 8:10, 10. Shorts and news.

KEITH MEMORIAL—"Alice Adams," with Katharine Hepburn, Fred Stone, Fred MacMurray and Evelyn Venable. 10:24 a. m., 12:30, 2:54, 5:09, 7:24, 9:57. "Major Bowes's Amateur Theater of the Air," film.

ORPHEUM — "China Seas," with Clark Gable, Jean Harlow and Wallace Beery. 9:30, 11:30 a. m., 1:35, 3:40, 5:45, 7:55, 10. Shorts and news.

METROPOLITAN — "Accent on Youth," with Sylvia Sidney and Herbert Marshall. Picture based on play of same name. 11:31 a. m., 2, 4:45, 7:30, 10:15. Phil Spitalny and his all-girl revue and orchestra; "Rhapsodies Moderne," stage presentation; Elida Ballet.

MODERN — "Curly Top," with Shirley Temple, John Boles and Rochelle Hudson. 9:16, 11:46 a. m., 2:16, 4:46, 7:16, 9:46. "Mutiny Ahead," with Neil Hamilton.

BOSTON—"Alias Mary Dow," with Sally Eilers. 9:45 a. m., 12:17, 2:49, 5:21, 7:53, 10:25. "She Gets Her Man," with Zasu Pitts.

TREMONT—"The Iron Duke," with George Arliss and Gladys Cooper. "Laddie," with Gloria Stuart and John Beal. 8:30 a. m. to midnight.

UPTOWN—"Shanghai," with Charles Boyer and Loretta Young. 12:45, 4, 7:15, 10:30. "Love Me Forever," with Grace Moore and Leo Carrillo.

COOLIDGE CORNER — "Keeper of the Bees," with Neil Hamilton and Betty Furness. Gene Stratton-Porter story. 3:45, 6:45, 9:50. "Charlie Chan in Egypt," with Warner Oland.

UNIVERSITY—"Front Page Woman," with Bette Davis and George Brent. 3:20, 6:25, 9:35. "Going Highbrow," with Guy Kibbee and Zasu Pitts. Also "March of Time."

Music

JAMAICA PLAIN CONCERT—ERA Band, Walton Ives, conductor, Bandstand, Jamaica Pond. 8.

ERA BRASS QUARTET—Celebration of Boston Common tercentenary. Frog Pond. 8.

Other Events

CHARLESTOWN LECTURE—"Modern Books," Miss Priscilla Sawyer, with Brighton-Allston Community Orchestra, Charlestown Branch Library, 43 Monument Sq. 7:30.

EAST BOSTON TALK AND DRAMA—"Preparing for Better Future," John Crooks, and "Ambition," by East Boston Community Theater. ERA String Trio. East Boston Branch Library, 2676 Meridian Street. 7:45.

ERA POPULAR LECTURE—"Romance of Early American Art," A. J. Philpott. Motion pictures on Germany. ERA Orchestra. Roslindale Municipal Building, 4239 Washington Street. 8.

ERA DRAMA AND MUSIC—"Lies," by Outer South End Community Theater, and South Boston Community Chorus. Fourth Presbyterian Church, Dorchester and Silver Streets, South Boston. 8.

ERA POPULAR LECTURE AND MUSIC—"Birds of Field and Forest," Philip W. Geer, and Outer South End Community Orchestra. St. Cyprian's Episcopal Parish House, Tremont and Walpole Streets, Outer South End. 8.

ERA DRAMA—"Rosalie," South End Community Theater; "Moonlight," Hyde Park Community Theater; "Beta's Best Bet" and "When the Sun Rises," East Boston Community Theater, Ellis Memorial, 66 Berkeley Street, South End. 8.

ERA TRAVELING THEATER—With Kanrich's orchestra and Forrest Spaulding, baritone. Franklin Field near Playstead. 8.

Tomorrow

Other Events

ART EXHIBITION — School of Practical Art, 883 Boylston Street. Permanent exhibition until Sept. 16. 9 a. m. to 3.

MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS—"Spanish Art"; free guidance by Mrs. Sayward. 11 a. m.

A Sphinx of the Mountains

Abel Crawford Profile in New Hampshire

New Profile Revealed By Photographers In White Mountain Area

CONWAY, N. H.—After being subjected to research for a century or more, it is somewhat surprising to find that certain unique formations in the White Mountain region are still coming to light. A new profile has just been discovered and photographed by Roger S. Burnell and his father, Walter H. Burnell, both of Conway, while on a mountain trip.

The new natural formation is located about two miles east of the Mt. Washington Hotel in the gorge of the upper falls of the Ammonoosuc River, beside the road running from the hotel to the base station on what is known as Crawford Purchase in Coos County. Thousands have passed over the little foot bridges from which Mr. Burnell and his son first glimpsed the profile, but none had discovered it. It is an unusual and realistic combination of rocks which form a perfect face.

The face compares favorably with some of the better known mountain profiles. Ferns and other vegetation can be seen to form realistic eyebrows and a mustache. From the water to the top of the head the distance is 15 feet. The stone at the top looks like a cap above the granite brow.

The Burnells, father and son, have named it the "Abel Crawford Profile" in honor of the pioneer trailmaker of the White Mountains.

Harvard Man Selected

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLINTON, S. C.—Dr. Harold S. Fish of the biological laboratories of Harvard University, has been chosen to head the department of biology of Presbyterian College, according to Dean Marshall W. Brown and Acting President William P. Jacobs of Presbyterian.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

What's on the Air Tonight?

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	Radio Guild:	"The Hawaiian music.	Do Re Mi Trio	Sporting Matinee.
5:15	Solitaire Man"	"Grandpa Burton"	Football School	Sporting Matinee.
5:30	"The Singing Lady"	"Orchestralia"	"Jack Armstrong"	Sporting Matinee.
5:45	Little Orphan Annie	Speaker; news	Tito Guizar	Sporting Matinee.
6:00	"Supper Show"	Evening Tattler	News Service	"Buck Rogers"
6:15	Healy's Stamp Club	Features; news	Sketch; reports	"Bobby Benson"
6:30	News; features	Talk; soloist	Minute Men: talk.	Concert Miniatures;
6:45	Lowell Thomas, news.	Buddy Clark; orch.	Popular vocal	string orchestra.
7:00	Joe Rines's Orchestra	"Amos 'n' Andy"	Just Entertainm'nt	News Service
7:15	"Tony and Gus"	"Uncle Ezra"; sk.	Sports comment	Patti Chapin; or.
7:30	"Hum and Strum"	After Dinner Revue	Soloist; quartet	Del Regis's Orch.
7:45	"Paradise" sketch	NBC piano duo	Boake Carter, news	Organ recital
8:00	"Fibber McGee and	Dorsey Bros. and	Guy Lombardo &	ERA opera orches-
8:15	Molly," comedy	their orchestra	his orchestra	tra, chorus, solo-
8:30	Paris Musicale: solo-	Margaret Speaks:	"1-Night Stands";	ists in various
8:45	ists; orchestra	chorus; orchestra	"Pick and Pat"	operatic selections
9:00	Greater Minstrels:	Gypsies Orchestra;	"Church House,"	Varieties; comedy;
9:15	soloists; orchestra	voc., soloist	sketch with Otto	soloists; orch.
9:30	Network dramatic	Meredith Willson	Kruger and Ruth	"Cubanettes"
9:45	sketch; music	and his orchestra	Gordon	News Service
10:00	Ray Knight's Cuckoo	Lullaby Lady:	Crusaders talk	Wayne King and
10:15	Hour: comedy sketch;	quartet; orchestra	"Pop. Varieties"	his orchestra
10:30	vocal trio; male	Victor Grabel and	Dramatized news	"This and That"
10:45	quartet; orchestra	band, Chicago	Spotlight Revue	Louis Prima's Or.
11:00	Reports; Ranny Weeks	Forecasts; news	News Service	Sign off
11:15	and his orchestra	Sports; music	Abe Lyman's Or.	
11:30	Ray Noble and his	Glen Lee's Orch.	Imperial Varieties.	
11:45	orchestra	"Open Road," sk.	Jones's Orchestra.	

Tomorrow's Features

Up to Luncheon

10:15 WBZ, Edward MacHugh, "Gospel Singer."
11:00 WNAC, United States Navy Band, Lieut. Charles Benter, conductor.
11:30 WBZ, George Hessberger and his original Bavarian Orchestra.
12:15 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."

After Luncheon

1:30 WBZ, National Farm and Home Hour: speakers; soloists; orchestra.
1:45 WEEI, Music Guild: Chamber music recital.
2:30 WEEI, Al Pearce and His Gang: popular variety.
3:00 WBZ, "The Silver Flute": tales of a wandering gypsy.
3:15 WNAC, Braves-Chicago baseball game. Fred Hoey, reporter.
5:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."
5:30 WEEI, ERA Civic Orchestra of Boston, Harry Ellis Dickson, conductor; network concert.

Dinner and After

7:30 WBZ, Radio Nature League, Thornton Burgess.
7:45 WEEI, You and Your Government: "Processing Tax," William Hard.
8:00 WNAC, "Lavender and Old Lace"; soloists; popular orchestra.
8:00 WBZ, Crime Clues: Spencer Dean mystery drama.
8:00 WEEI, Leo Reisman and his orchestra; vocal soloists.
8:30 WNAC, "Dramatic Interlude": "The Dark Angel," with Jeannette Nolan.
8:30 WBZ, Edgar A. Guest in Welcome Valley; sketch; soloists; orchestra.
8:30 WEEI, Wayne King and his orchestra.
9:00 WEEI, Ben Bernie's Orchestra; soloists.
9:15 WAAB, Talk, Heywood Broun, columnist.
9:30 WBZ, "The Principles Underlying a Sound American Foreign Policy," Norman Thomas.
9:30 WEEI, Eddy Duchin and his orchestra in talent contest.
9:30 WNAC, Fred Waring's Pennsylvanians; soloists; glee clubs; Colonel Stoopnagle and Budd.
9:45 WBZ, Concert by Women's Symphony Orchestra.

Late Evening

10:00 WEEI, "Good-Bye, Mr. Chips," dramatization.
10:30 WNAC, Dramatizations of the news.
10:30 WBZ, WBZA Players: drama, "Midsummer Fantasy," from Springfield.
10:30 WAAB, "Tei Paris": musical program from Montreal.
11:30 WBZ, Paul Whiteman and his orchestra.

Interpretive News Offered as Goal Of Modern Press

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Aug. 26 (AP)—A newspaper staff "of men with X-ray eyes who can see the deeper meaning of the news" was forecast here today at the Institute of Human Relations.

Asserting that probably "the press is the most continuous, the most pervasive and the most effective in forming the pattern of the public thought and mood," George Fort Milton, editor of the Chattanooga News, told members of a round-table discussion of "The Press and Intergroup Relations" that "is why the part of the press in such a matter as the improvement of intergroup relations is so important . . . ."

Mr. Milton found the ability of the radio to cover anticipated spot news events and the perfection of television in the balance "operating to force newspapers to do a better, a more constructive and interpretive job."

"All these competitive devices and techniques are having and will have a very significant impact upon the news in print. They will reduce newspaper zeal in being first on the streets, in having a 'scoop.' The new emphasis must be put upon the interpretation, the giving of the background and relation of the scheduled event to the whole system of news.

"But in addition, and more importantly, it must gather a staff of men with X-ray eyes, who can see the deeper meaning of the news. No longer is it sufficient to present the mere surface of the stream of life. . . . The staffs must include participating observers, who know economics, social problems, public psychology and historical backgrounds; men who can take the isolated event and set it into the constellation of its significance; who can go from the fact to the truth behind it, who can give the why as well as the how. This change, I think, is ahead of us. It promises a more instructive, and certainly a much more constructive, relation of the press to the major problems of our times."

Address of Welcome

Dr. Tyler Dennett, president of Williams College, last night urged members of the Institute of Human Relations, meeting here to discuss racial and religious persecution in the world, to confine their words "to the error not the errant."

In his address of welcome at the institute's opening session, Dr. Dennett said:

"It is not our purpose in gathering here to make anything appear true which we know to be false, nor to call false anything which is true. There lies back of our coming no dishonest purpose. Honesty involves taking an objective view of facts.

" . . . It is as difficult for us to view with indifference what has been happening in Ethiopia, China, Russia, Italy and Germany today as it was for our grandfathers to be indifferent to events even in their own villages. . . .

Caution on Judgments

"Nevertheless, we shall do well to make a distinction between the moral judgments which we declare upon events and those which we venture to extend to individuals. This is most of all important when we are describing the actions of large groups of people such as the Germans, the Italians, the Japanese, or the great religious groups.

"To ascribe wickedness to them because of their collective actions does not advance the discussion a single step. It merely fogs the issue.

"There are no Germans, Italians, Japanese or Americans in the sense in which we so often use the term. There are only individuals who are human beings and who act collectively according to principles not very well defined but certainly quite different from the principles which govern individual conduct."

Spiritual Liberty

A proposal that the United States initiate an international compact whose signers "agree to accord spiritual liberty to their subjects" was placed before the institute today.

This came from George N. Shuster, managing editor of the Commonweal, at a round-table discussion on "What Can We Learn From Germany?"

Mr. Shuster told members of the round-table conference here to study intergroup relations under the auspices of the National Conference of Jews and Christians, that never before in Germany "since the Reformation has there prevailed such a spirit of friendliness and mutual respect" among the religious groups.

The magazine editor said, however, that because of the prejudices existent five years ago among Lutherans, Roman Catholics and Jews "the religious groups must shoulder a goodly part of the blame for what has happened since. If they had manifested one-tenth of the desire to respect and sustain one another which now animates them, the genius of Adolf Hitler would have expended itself on interior decorating.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report
All Times Daylight Saving

Boston and Vicinity: Fair tonight; Tuesday partly cloudy; not much change in temperature; moderate to fresh westerly winds.

Maine: Fair tonight and probably Tuesday; not much change in temperature.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Fair, slightly warmer tonight; Tuesday partly cloudy.

Massachusetts: Fair, slightly warmer in the north portion tonight; Tuesday partly cloudy.

Rhode Island, and Connecticut: Fair tonight and Tuesday; not much change in temperature.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh west winds, weather generally fair tonight and Tuesday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	64	72	Minneapolis	62	78
Bermuda	74	82	New Orleans	76	86
Chicago	70	84	New York	64	76
Denver	58	76	Norfolk	68	78
Helena	46	78	Philadelphia	64	78
Jacksonville	80	84	St. Louis	74	88
Kansas City	70	88	San Francisco	60	70
Los Angeles	72	96	Washington	64	82
Miami	84	88			

A—9 a. m. Aug. 26.
B—Maximum Aug. 25.

High Tides at Boston

Monday, 10:35 p. m., height, 9.4 feet.
Tuesday, 11:05 a. m., height, 8.6 feet.

Light all vehicles at 8:01 p. m.

Sponges Padded Gear

Sponges were once used for padding helmets and greaves, according to Aristotle.

What's Going On In the Arts

At the Movies

The Modern Theater proffers to late summer customers a very minor opus called "Mutiny Ahead," full of stolen jewels, treasure ships and battles of strong men and stronger animals. Neil Hamilton is a young socialite who loses his all at the roulette table and is forced by gunmen to steal the pearls from the neck of a leader of what used to be called the "400." Then rival gangsters exterminate each other, and Mr. Brewster, trying to return the pearls, is robbed of them. In pursuit of them, he stows away on a ship which a playgirl (Kathleen Burke) has chartered to hunt sunken treasure in. Ensue the cinematic thrills, closing with the usual clinch. The companion picture is Shirley Temple's "Curly Top."

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Ten Guesses (72)
[Answers to Questions on the Daily Features Page]
1—Yes; the average Canadian makes 214 telephone calls a year, and the average for persons in the United States is 191.4.
2—No; it was found to be 1700 miles long.
3—No; John Masefield is Poet Laureate.
4—Yes.
5—Yes.
6—Yes; only the first is correct. The others should be: separate, Philippines, hoping, oblige.
7—No; the first landing was at a point near the present Provincetown.
8—Yes; you would pass over the center of Brazil.
9—No; Chaucer's dates are 1340-1400, and Spenser's, 1552-1599.
10—Yes.

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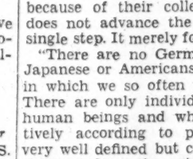

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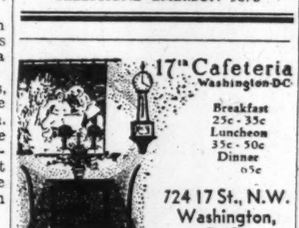

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The World's Day

Its News at a Glance

Continued from Page 1

Canal, according to reports. Gibraltar reports that the British aircraft carrier Glorious left there for Malta to join the fleet. It carried approximately 1100 men besides fliers, a squadron of fighting planes and torpedo bombers.

At Oslo, Norway, the Norwegian Premier meets tomorrow with Premiers from other Scandinavian countries to determine on united front at Geneva, and Little Entente nations plan to confer later, and Paris reports heavy political pressure being brought to force France to take a strong stand for strict application of the Covenant at the forthcoming meeting.

French opposition organizes: Page 1.

Flight—British Diplomat Circles Globe Home

NEW YORK (AP)—A leisurely "round-the-world flight," spanning 18,000 miles of land and water, is Harold L. Farquhar's idea of a "unique vacation," he said on the eve of his departure for "home" in London, Eng. He is secretary of the British Legation in Mexico City. The globe-encircling trip officially started a week ago from there. Next stop: Toronto.

Fair—Opens With Holiday in Syracuse, N. Y.

SYRACUSE, N. Y. (AP)—Syracuse is in gay attire. A Mardi Gras parade, one of the most brilliant ever, ushers in the first full day of activity at the New York State Fair. A civic holiday is declared; and Grand Circuit harness horse racing, a horse show, judging of cattle, poultry, fruit and other farm produce mark the program at the fair grounds.

Zionists—'Red Trend' in Palestine Gives Concern

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LUCERNE, Swit.—Rightists and Leftists, disagreeing, bring the World Zionist Congress to a bewildered pause. The dissension is over the insistence by orthodoxists that definite sanctions be provided for in the resolutions against the violation of religious observances by farmers and laborers in Palestine.

Previous to the deadlock there came a flood of pleas for tolerance and co-operation in answer to charges that some Palestine youths were being educated "red." Palestine, it was defended, was being overrun by immigrants "seeking refuge from depression but forgetting Jewish and Zionist ideals." Communism can be kept from Palestine, claimed a Cleveland rabbi, by introducing there a system of social justice more developed than in other capitalist countries.

Yugoslav Crisis—Croat Minister Named

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BELGRADE—The Yugoslavia-Croat problem continues to weigh heavily on today's two-month-old Government. During the week end a partial reconstruction of the Cabinet took place, following Friday's resignation of two Croat ministers. The vacant portfolios are reported to have been filled with Radical ministers. The Ministry of Justice, however, has been entrusted to Croat Deputy Mishkulin, who has actively backed the old dictatorial regimes and stood as Government candidate in Croatia during the recent elections. Altogether the present settlement is regarded as a makeshift pending the Little Entente conference, and a more realistic reconstruction is eagerly awaited by the Croats.

Air Fleet—Contracts for 15 Sleepers

LOS ANGELES (AP)—Contracts have been signed for the purchase of a fleet of 15 supertype, 16-berth sleeper planes by American Airlines, Inc. The $1,250,000 deal provides that the first of the new planes, to be delivered early next spring, will be put into service on the Los Angeles-Washington-New York-Boston transcontinental route. Two hours will be cut off the present flying schedule of 20 hours, 25 minutes.

Churches to Ask End to Poverty In Era of Plenty

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 26—Eradication of the "sins of selfishness," equalization of purchasing power, perfecting of social control, freeing of speech and development of collective bargaining are some of the threads recommended to mend America's social cloak by the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America.

In its 1935 Labor Sunday message the Council appeals to 110,000 pastors in 23 denominations for a better understanding of a problem represented by the fact that with abundance ever present and more than sufficient to meet every human need, the country's social fabric is as shabby as the coat of the destitute unemployed.

The message is being sent out with the request that the pastors read it in their churches next Sunday.

"There is enough at hand to banish poverty and make for a most abundant life for all," the message declares, but despite this there has been "untold hardship" among 20,000,000 men, women and children now on relief, and over it all there is the "constant threat of war."

The council finds, however, that there is another side of the picture. It shows that during the nation-wide hardship research engineers and scientists and private and government commissions have been working successfully to find new ways of developing the national resources and the industrial and agricultural equipment of the country, with the result that there is now "sufficient to give every man, woman and child the material basis for the good life."

Invention Marches On!

"Recent government estimates and other authoritative studies have indicated that had our plants been used to capacity in 1929, over $4000 in goods and services could have been supplied to every American family," the message continues. "Nevertheless, 16,000,000 American families, or nearly two thirds of our people, actually received in that year less than $2000.

"Since then, inventions and improvements in technological processes have marched steadily on. The clear truth is that, from a purely physical, engineering point of view, we could now produce enough fully and completely to banish poverty. Yet, in spite of this potential plenty, restricted production in both industry and agriculture is the rule, while devasting poverty and unemployment continue."

The message declares that efficient means must be found "to eradicate sins of selfishness and to make this abundance available for all."

"The solution of the deplorable maladjustment in distribution is adequate income for the masses and security of employment," it declares. "Only by a more equalized ability to purchase can the anomaly of want in the midst of abundance be solved. To achieve such an end new forms of social control must be designed."

Free Speech Held Vital

Absolute freedom of speech is necessary to achieve this end, it holds, adding that the changes which must come in the economic setup can be brought about peaceably "only if the channels of communication are kept open." All attempts to muzzle free speech must be repelled and the rights of the weakest must be championed, since "if one group be suppressed, it will be only a question of time until such suppression is extended to all who dare voice opposition to those temporarily in power."

The council comes out strongly for collective bargaining by labor through their own freely chosen representatives and stresses the importance of organization by labor in industry.

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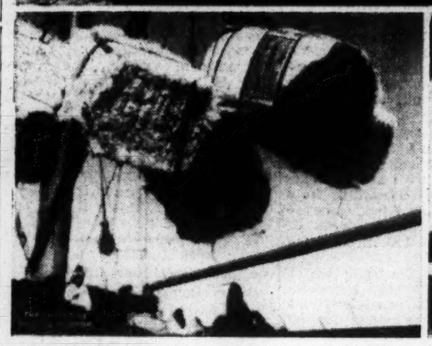
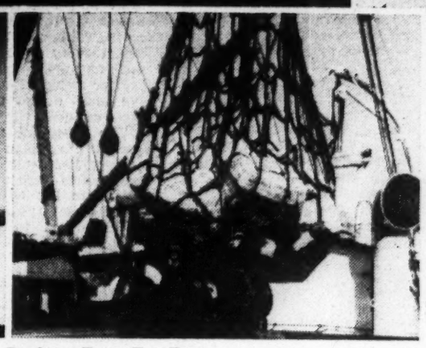
AMERICAN GAS

Ship Bearing Rich Spices Unloads Cargo in Boston Harbor

City of Eastbourne comes from Java with products which have constituted an important item of world trade for a period of more than 4000 years.





By a Staff Photographer

Bring Spices and Other Products From Far East

Upper Left—S. S. City of Eastbourne. Upper Right—Capt. William Mackenzie. Lower Left—Bales of Jute. Lower Right—Sling of Mace Being Lowered by Derrick

When a spice ship ties up in Boston, it is still an event to harbor sailors and men of the water front. Spices, and the men who deal in them, are as romantic as ever. The reason isn't hard to find.

At the Army base this morning a donkey engine puffed and a ship's pulleys creaked. A rope cradle, stuffed with bales wrapped in matting and stamped "Boston" in block letters, swung out from the S. S. City of Eastbourne, and with a bump, the bales hit the dock. Stevedores piled them up. Thus simply did 32 cases of mace arrive in Boston today —three months out of Java.

But Capt. William Mackenzie, skipper of the Eastbourne, didn't think anything of that. He's from Glasgow and his ship hails from Liverpool. He deals in everything that comes from the Orient, not the least of which are spices.

Comes From Nutmeg

"What is mace? Why mace comes from the nutmeg," he explained in a rich Scottish brogue. "It is a bright red, lace-like mantle lying between the outer husk and the inner shell of the nutmeg."

It is said that when a ship comes into port after a long voyage that sailors have many stories to tell. And Captain Mackenzie was in just that sort of mood this morning as he stood on the ship's bridge and supervised unloading. He sees nothing out of the ordinary in sailing mankind's oldest trading routes and probing into the world's strange places for spices that will flavor New England dishes.

"And sure," he says, "when you've done it once why you've done it enough. It's a good life, I suppose, but there's no place like home, and to me there's no place like my Glasgow. Yes, the spice trade has a romance, perhaps." And once started, the captain did unravel an interesting story of the spice trade.

From Far East

Mace, cassia, cloves, ginger, allspice. . . . Spices that have been sought by man from his earliest days . . . spices, a product of the most romantic region of the world, the Far East . . . spices that were once the treasures of kings are now but the simple joys of the housewife . . . spices, epitome of the old, old story of discovery, conquest and trade.

One thing stands out in the captain's story. That is: the spice business now is just about the same as it was 4000 years ago.

In the history book of trade and industry probably the most oft repeated word is change. With each generation come new demands, new processes, new goods. Change follows change. But through 4000 years the spice trade has continued essentially the same today as it was long ago. Indeed, there has been but one major change—lower prices.

Brought Spices

When the Queen of Sheba visited King Solomon, she brought spices. The Three Wise Men brought spices. In Roman days spices were the fancy of the rich. One cause of the discovery of the sailing routes to the East was the demand for spices; the demand for luxury. "Spicers," forerunners of present-day grocers, were established in England by 1100. To spice can partly be attributed America's discovery as early as 1492 when Columbus sought new routes to the spice islands.

In Colonial-American days spices were luxuries. Only the fact that trade of today has been accelerated by electricity and steam, reducing the cost of spices so that now they stock the shelves of every housewife, delicate in her table, has there been a change in the spice trade. And although now inexpensive, spices are still luxurious.

Spices come from many tropical countries of the world but mainly from the East Indies. Peppers come from the Malay peninsula, Java, Sumatra, Ceylon, Siam and Borneo. Cayenne pepper, though, is a product of Zanzibar and the Mombassa sections of Africa. Nutmeg comes from Molucca and Banda islands in the Dutch East Indies. Cinnamon from Ceylon. Cloves come from the Solucca or Spice Islands, Penang of the Straits Settlements, the islands of Pemba and Zanzibar off the east coast of Africa, and from one or two islands off the British West Indies—the very names suggest colorful bazaars and the fragrant mystery of the East.

Camel Caravans

In the earliest days, camel caravans, stretching out over the miles and miles of arid eastern plateaus and deserts, brought spices to the Near East. Here Mediterranean merchants traded woods, furs and crude metals for the precious spices. Earliest Near East traders of spice were the Phoenicians.

Vasco da Gama, who first sailed around Cape Horn, brought back the first spices by ship direct from the East. Gradually the water route came into favor. By the eighteenth century the spice trail stretched clear to the Americas. The camel overland routes were abandoned.

In the eighteenth century English ships carried spices from the East across the Indian Ocean, around the cape, up the African coast to Southampton, Eng. There the cargoes were redistributed, some coming across to Boston. Ships from Boston sailed to the East and returned direct with the sought after spices.

By Old Routes

And so today spices still come to Boston by the old routes. The Suez Canal has reduced the distance. The Pacific trade has brought spice to the South Station via San Francisco. Some spices still go to England, there to be reshipped to New York. But this is not altogether the case. The City of Eastbourne, of Liverpool, which leaves Boston this afternoon, came straight across the colonial route. She stopped at Borneo, Java, Ceylon and Singapore; then came straight to Boston. Tonight she sails for New York, then through the Panama Canal, and so by the western route to the East. "In six months," says Capt. William Mackenzie, "we'll be back from the East again."

Spices arrive in Boston in the crude state. The mace dumped at the Boston warf this morning was bound in boxes wrapped in straw matting. It has yet to be blended and packaged. This process, too, has fascination. Each spice house guards its blends with secrecy. Boston has two old spice houses, the Stickney & Poor Spice Company and the D. & L. Slade Company. These firms have carried on in New England for a century, more or less.

So the spice trade lives on. Each separate spice has its own story. Every New England spice shelf holds the stores of kings, queens, soldiers, sea captains and explorers. One may ask why. Webster says that a spice "enriches the quality of a thing." Perhaps that is the reason.

Senate-House Duel Bars Adjournment

(Continued from Page 1)

known its changed AAA cotton policy, giving the farmers a loan of only 9 instead of 12 cents a pound.

Why the Monkey Wrench

Just why the Administration chose the week before adjournment to make the announcement is a Washington marvel. It might equally as well have postponed the statement till this week, after Congress had quit. It is recalled the statement last year was not made till Aug. 27. But at any rate, it did. And a hurricane immediately broke out on Capitol Hill.

The Senate had listened to political harangues all Saturday morning on neutrality, and other mouth-filling issues, but when it touched cotton, it suddenly got down to political realities. Southern senators are up for re-election next year. Cotton leaders quickly tacked a "rider" on the third deficiency appropriation bill making the 12-cent cotton loan mandatory, and threw in a 90-cent loan on wheat, to get the grain senators. It was pointed out that a two-thirds majority was necessary to add the rider to an appropriation bill, but this majority was easily forthcoming.

Here Comes the Deadlock

The amended deficiency bill was then sent back to the House, but here the deadlock began.

Southern and western states have two members each in the Senate, but in the House, where representation is based on population, their preponderance is nowhere near so great. Normal House procedure for dealing with an amended appropriation bill calls for lengthy hearings; otherwise unanimous consent, or a special rule is required. Custom prescribes that the chairman of the House Appropriations Committee, in this case Senator Buchanan, shall make the move for unanimous consent, but in this case he positively refused to do so, or even to touch the amended motion—as it is technically termed, "to take from the Speaker's desk the deficiency bill."

Buchanan Stands Firm

The Senate raged, Vice-President Garner, a fellow Texan, Majority Leader Robinson, came over to reason with him. But no! Senator Buchanan was adamantine.

Meanwhile the hour was growing late.

Senate and House had previously passed a concurrent resolution to adjourn that day. At the stroke of 12 midnight, unless something was done first, the session was doomed. Senator Buchanan cared little that if he caused the cotton amendment to perish, the whole third deficiency bill would perish, too—carrying $76,000,000 appropriations for starting the social security wheels, and other matters. The country had got on 146 years without the social security law. Senator Buchanan was heard to mutter; it could get on another six months.

What was to be done? The clocks ticked inexorably onward. Nearer and nearer came the fatal hour of midnight!

Senate Was All A-Flutter

By this time the Senate was in a fine stew. The jammed galleries will never forget those scenes of excitement, recrimination, exasperation. A physical assault by Senator B. Champ Clark (D) of Missouri, on Senator Millard E. Tydings of Maryland, was narrowly averted.

Finally the proud Senate humbled itself. It attempted to beg off from its agrement to adjorun. It passed a resolution asking the House to rescind the 12 o'clock adjournment tryst.

Then the real strain of waiting began. It was about 11 p. m. Would the House agree not to quit at midnight, or simply let the Seventy-fourth Congress ignominiously peter out, as the sand runs from an hourglass? Actually, the House was moving as rapidly as it could, but on the Senate floor the vaguest rumors drifted down that long corridor that connects, and separates, the two chambers. Eyes kept on the glass doors.

Finally the messenger came. The House had agreed not to adjourn at midnight.

And so Congress unpacked its bags again, and stayed in the capital another week end.

New Deal Menaced By Bloc in Senate

(Continued from Page 1)

which hampers his utterance since the revolution is being led by some of the strongest Democratic spokesmen, foremost among them being Senator James F. Byrnes (D) of South Carolina.

The Well-Known Horns

In such a situation, the Administration will find extreme difficulty in discovering any face-saving compromise for either side, and the President must back up his department chiefs in the AAA, it is felt here, even though it creates a schism in the cotton-growing Solid South.

In legislative terms it is the House of Representatives which has the final word in the matter. It is the key to the whole problem. Thus far the House has stood like a rock against the revolt of the farm groups in the Senate. Although the House finally acceded Saturday night to the Senate's request not to adjourn sine die, this was no indication that the House membership approved the farm rider.

New Deal "on the Spot"

As the House met at noon today it was pointed out that the mandatory cotton and wheat loan riders could be accepted in only one of three ways:

1. By reference to the Appropriations Committee, with extensive hearings.
2. By unanimous consent agreement.
3. By a special rule.

The first two methods are definitely blocked, so in the final analysis it becomes a question whether a sufficient majority is available to adopt a special rule. On this question, if leaders permit a vote, hangs the fate of the New Deal farm control program.

Meat for Republicans

Republican leaders were chuckling over the situation, and seized the opportunity to point out how easy it was for the New Deal to set in motion huge new devices granting benefits to vast sections of the nation, while the farm revolt indicated how hard it would be to curtail these benefits when the Administration sought to do so.

The story of the cotton situation itself is relatively simple.

Originally, the AAA decided that America was producing more cotton than the world market could absorb. Accordingly, it set up processing taxes and raised funds to recompense farmers who agreed to curtail production.

In carrying through this program a policy was adopted of lending money to farmers to carry their cotton, and last year the AAA agreed to lend the difference between the market price of cotton and 12 cents a pound.

Rate Proves Too High

A year's experience has shown that, for practical purposes, this rate is too high. It is not so much its effect on domestic markets as on export markets. Since American exports approximately half its cotton, the foreign market is absolutely vital. It was found that the 12-cent loan price tended to become the prevailing price, and with world cotton prices definitely lower, big new foreign cotton areas began to supply the world market while America's exports shrank.

In this situation AAA proposed last Thursday the following remedy: It would reduce its loan ratio on cotton to nine cents, but in addition it would guarantee a 12-cent-per-pound return to all co-operating producers in the form of a bounty, amounting to the difference between average market prices and 12 cents.

AAA officials declared cotton farmers would get every ultimate benefit under this system they got under the old one. Furthermore, it would have one vital advantage:

South Protests Policy

It would return American cotton to the export market on the basis of 9-cent cotton rather than 12-cent. This change alone would wipe out the Brazilian cotton competition, it was asserted.

The South, however, denounces this policy. Farmers, it said, would have to wait longer for money; it pointed to the immediate decline in cotton prices to show the adverse effect of the scheme.

Farm administration officials were actually far more concerned over the proposed guarantee to wheat than over the Byrnes cotton "rider." The latter, they said, would merely "freeze" the present cotton arrangement, but the grain proposal would spell disaster to production control.

Practically all cotton producers are included in crop curtailment contracts, but only 60 per cent of wheat growers are included. The grain guarantee, it is asserted, would give a 90-cent-a-bushel guarantee to everybody, and would wreck Administration efforts to regain lost foreign markets.

John N. Willys

NEW YORK, Aug. 26 (AP)—John N. Willys, automobile manufacturer who passed on today, was one-time United States Ambassador to Poland. Mr. Willys was a native of Canandaigua, N. Y., where he began the career which made him one of the leading figures of the automobile industry for years.

He began with a bicycle business in Canandaigua, and then moved to Elmira, N. Y., where he organized the Elmira Arms Company. In 1907 he purchased the Indianapolis plant of the Overland Automobile Company and in 1909 the Pope Toledo Plant at Toledo, Ohio.

Later in 1929 Mr. Willys sold his holdings in the automobile industry to a syndicate, the deal involving several million dollars. After he retired as Envoy to Poland, he returned to the industry, then in receivership, and headed a reorganization group which was attempting to place the concern back on its feet.

Texas in Confusion Over Liquor Sales As Dry Law Is Repealed

DALLAS, Aug. 26 (AP)—Sixteen years of statewide prohibition were behind Texas today, but Saturday's special election which saw repeal voted by a strong margin left a confusing tangle.

The time and method of making legal sales was in doubt, as was the status of many a district dry through local option before the prohibition amendment—repealed in Saturday's special election—was voted in 1919.

Gov. James V. Allred said recently he would call a special session of the Legislature to enact enabling laws, but he spoke less positively today, expressing opposition to hasty preparation and adoption of regulatory and licensing measures.

Latest figures tabulated showed 259,218 votes for repeal of prohibition and 203,869 against repeal. These represented 239 of the 254 Texas counties.

Cherry Preservative Tried

Experiments are being made in the use of carbon dioxide to preserve fresh cherries while being shipped.

Eastport Promised $275,000 School In Vast Quoddy Project

AUGUSTA, Maine, Aug. 26 (AP)—Major Philip B. Fleming, army engineer in charge of Quoddy construction, told federal and state officials conferring here Saturday on educational problems the Federal Government would build a school costing between $275,000 and $300,000 at Eastport.

The school, an eight-room structure housing 300 pupils, would be built in the model village the Government will erect to house more than 1000 of its administrative and technical staffs and their families, he said.

Aroostook County school and town officers gave the conference a report on why federal funds are needed to open their schools this fall.

Grover C. Hardison of Caribou, spokesman, described Aroostook as "four years ago the second most prosperous county in the United States—today on relief," and said potato crop losses cost the county $45,000,000 in three years.

Town orders have reached the "saturation point": some towns have exceeded their debt limit; others have reached it; and the 1935 crop has been estimated at only half last year's total, said Hardison.

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FOUR DAY WHITE MOUNTAIN TOUR

Leaves Boston 10:30 a. m. Stop first night at Ricker Hotel, Poland Springs, Me. Second night, Forest Hills Hotel, Franconia, N. H. Third night, Hotel Balsams, Dixville Notch, and then back to Boston on fourth day.

TWO DAY CAPE COD, PLYMOUTH, PROVINCETOWN TOUR

Down the Cape on the harbor side and back on the ocean side, stopping over night at Provincetown.

FOUR DAY BAR HARBOR ACADIA NATIONAL PARK, MAINE COAST TOUR

First night, Thomaston, Me. Second night at Bar Harbor. Third night at Bangor, Me. Fourth day back to Boston.

SEVEN DAY TOUR TO CANADA

Taking in Adirondacks, Lake George Ausable Chasm, Montreal, Quebec, Ste. Anne de Beaupre, White Mountains

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Here Are a Few of the Values:

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MUSKRAT COATS	135
RACCOON COATS	160
SEAL DYED MUSKRAT COATS	195
GRAY CARACUL COATS	225

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Soviet Recognition Hoped to Aid Trade

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

In November, 1933, when the United States and Russia resumed speaking terms, through the exchange of recognition notes between Maxim Litvinoff, Soviet Foreign Commissar, and President Roosevelt, great expectations were voiced for a revival of trade between the two countries.

To some extent these expectations were based upon the statement of Mr. Litvinoff at the World Economic Conference in the preceding July, when the Soviet spokesman announced that his Government was prepared to place orders for raw material and manufactured goods to the tune of $1,000,000,000. The United States expected a good share of this trade. Russia, however, as a business precedent, insisted upon the speedy solution of all outstanding questions of indebtedness and claims and the facilitation of the new trade by the extension of credit.

At the same time, competent observers warned that in the long run Russia could repay substantial American credits only by two methods—increased sales in the United States or elsewhere, or export of gold.

Futile Efforts

It was, therefore, conceded that if the United States wished prompt repayment of credits through the ordinary channels of trade, it would have to facilitate imports from the U. S. S. R. This consummation was somewhat furthered by the establishment of the Export-Import Bank, when Jesse H. Jones was chairman of the RFC, to "aid in financing and to facilitate exports and imports and the exchange of commodities between the United States and other nations."

This organization, headed by George N. Peek, was hamstrung from the start, however, not only by the short-term character of credits and the inability to reach any agreement over Russian debts and claims, but also by the provisions of the Johnson Act.

The debts and claims were estimated at $187,000,000 with interest for the Kerensky debt and $400,000,000 in claims, but reports had it that the United States Government was ready to scale this sum down to around $150,000,000. The Johnson Act banned any transactions in the United States in securities of nations in default in whole or in part in their debts to this nation.

Negotiations, in which Mr. Litvinoff and Ambassador Troyanofsky for the U. S. S. R. and Ambassador William C. Bullitt and Secretary of State Cordell Hull of the U. S. A., figured prominently, did little to straighten out the tangle.

Figures

Translated in terms of trade, the situation produced the following figures: Trade between America and Russia reached a record height in 1930. The total was $138,784,323. Soviet imports of American goods accounted for $114,398,537 of this two-way figure. Next year, in 1931, the total was $116,923,324, of which Soviet purchases accounted for $103,716,832. In 1932, however, there was a tremendous slump, due not only to the impact of the world depression but also to Soviet refusal to keep on buying from a country which bought so little in return. Figures in 1932, therefore, dropped to $22,376,302, being more or less equally divided between imports and exports. In 1933, the year of the agreement the figure remained practically unchanged. Under the new agreement the total trade gained a little, reaching $22,304,955, being divided between Soviet purchases of 14,997,308 and American purchases of $12,333,647. This year the situation has remained more or less the same. However, a supplementary 12 - months agreement reached on July 13th this year may increase commercial relations before the year is out. This agreement guaranteed to the United States $30,000,000 worth of trade and to Russia the benefits given other nations under the reciprocal trade treaty. The trade pact largely revolved about Manganese ore, which under the arrangement enjoyed a 50 per cent tariff reduction.

It is apparent, therefore, that recognition has done very little as yet to stimulate Soviet - American trade—certainly it is far from realizing Mr. Litvinoff's billion - dollar dream.

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TORONTO and MONTREAL
CANADA

Funds Await Start On Salt River Dam

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHOENIX, Ariz.—President Roosevelt has approved an allocation of $4,500,000 from the works relief fund, to be expended by the Reclamation Bureau for benefit of the Salt River Valley irrigation project, which includes 240,000 acres of farm land surrounding Phoenix.

The improvements to be constructed are a storage and flood-control dam on the Verde River, some 50 miles northeast of Phoenix, and spillways for four existing dams on Salt River. Plans are completing in the Denver office of the Reclamation Bureau, and it is expected that bids will be called for at once.

Total cost of the spillways is to be $1,000,000; of the dam, $4,884,000. The first $4,500,000 allotment from the works relief fund, which is for use within the next 12 months, is to be followed by another of $1,500,000. A contract has been made by the United States Indian Service to contribute $884,000 toward the dam in return for 20,000 acre-feet of stored water annually to irrigate 6000 acres of the Pima reservation, 20 miles east of Phoenix.

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Comintern Began With Moderation As Early Keynote

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Pledges against propaganda, which the U. S. State Department feels have been violated, in spirit at least, at the Communist International meeting in Moscow, stood among the strongest passages in the Roosevelt - Litvinoff correspondence leading to recognition of the U. S. S. R. by the U. S. A.

Perhaps the most binding of these pledges is contained in the passage from the Litvinoff correspondence which reads:

"To prevent the activity on its territory of any organization or group, or of representatives or officials of any organization or group, which has as an aim the overthrow or the preparation for the overthrow of, or the bringing about by force of a change in, the political or social order of the whole or any part of the United States, its territories or possessions."

Moderate Beginning

At the opening in Moscow of the first Communist International Congress held since 1928 this pledge seems to have been in mind when the keynote was moderation, the Russian Communists telling delegates from more than 50 countries that, while they must not forget that the interests of the working classes were their first concern, they must restrain their desire to replace Capitalism with Socialism and "bourgeois democracy" with "proletarian dictatorships." The delegates were even told that they should "fight with extreme selfishness" to rescue the remnants of bourgeois democracy in countries where democracy is likely to prevent Fascism and war.

But after the meeting got into its stride, moderation retired in favor of radicalism. The Comintern advised the American Communist Party to continue boring from inside the workers' unions, toward a coalition of all labor forces. It was also suggested that Communists in capitalist countries work toward confiscation of church properties, to aid the unemployed.

Samuel Darcy, American delegate, predicted a strike of "unprecedented scope" by seamen and dock workers on the Pacific Coast in September under Communist leadership aimed at "the bourgeoisie." The hope was expressed that other countries might co-operate in the project so as to make it more effective.

"All this," said Mr. Darcy, "indicates embittered struggles."

Plenty "Red"

Thus far the Moscow Congress had been devoted to speeches and reports which could hardly be protested, since the Comintern might repudiate the statements as individual utterances. But finally, at the end of the week, the Red International committed itself to a stated policy. It voted primarily to allow individual Communist parties more latitude in working out the details of their program, but it retained control over essentials. It directed the executive committee to facilitate training Bolshevist leaders to take advantage of sudden shifts of events. It called for closer contact of Comintern executives with individual parties. And then it ordered members of the League of Communist Youth in capitalist countries to join "all bourgeois democratic, reformist and Fascist parties, as well as religious bodies and united mass organizations of toiling youth" for the purpose of "boring from within." The members were criticized for their "delay in applying united-front tactics, failure to mobilize the masses around certain political and economic demands, failure to understand the need to defend the remnants of bourgeois democracy" and several other such oversights.

While Soviet Russia approved the resolutions, along with visiting Communists, it voluntarily relinquished its leadership of the Comintern, and the executive committee of the world organization was instructed to transfer leadership to various national Communist parties.

The first week of the Congress closed with the delegates predicting "a victorious proletarian revolution" as the result of the "ripening political crisis."

Washington Sends Note To Russia on Comintern

(Continued from Page 1)

Government of the United States."

Ambassador Bullitt revealed openly for the first time that he has filed earlier protests against violations of the Soviet pledge, and concludes with regret that "in the present international situation the development of friendly relations between the Russian and American peoples will inevitably be precluded by the continuance . . . of activities involving interference in the internal affairs of the American people."

The note is taken in Washington to mark a definite turning point in Russian-American relations. If further violations of the Russian pledge come to public attention, the United States can hardly refrain in the light of its statements today from withdrawing recognition.

Critics of recognition are today shouting "We told you so." Rep. George Holden Tinkham (R) Mass., declares "the President is acting too late and not with vigor enough for the protection of the United States and its institutions."

Senator William E. Borah (R) of Idaho, the chief advocate of recognition, refrained from comment. But Rep. Sam D. McReynolds, (D) Tenn., chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, revealed that the present development was anticipated months ago when it was decided not to proceed with plans for building an elaborate American Embassy in Moscow.

From the Pacific coast, which has felt the brunt of Communist labor activity, came shouts of satisfaction.

Negro Churches Elect

CLEVELAND, Aug. 24 (AP)—The Fraternal Council of Negro Churches elected Bishop Reverdy C. Ransom of Cleveland, president today during the annual convention.

New Deal and Old Clash on Air As President Stresses Change And Snell Defends Traditions

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26—The New Deal and its Republican opposition met in picked and prearranged debate this week end, when President Roosevelt spoke over the airwaves to the Young Democrats of America, and Bertrand H. Snell, minority leader of the House of Representatives, replied.

President Roosevelt's speech was a militant challenge for future action, defending the philosophy of reform and change. "Facts are relentless," he declaimed. "We must adjust our ideas to the facts of today."

Representative Snell, by antithesis, cried that "America is the land of opportunity for the individual," and he pleaded for individual freedom in business, freedom for inherited wealth, freedom under an unchanged Constitution.

President Asks Youth To Unite and Challenge Tories in Age of Change

You and I know that this modern economic world of ours is governed by rules and regulations vastly more complex than those laid down in the days of Adam Smith or John Stuart Mill. They faced simpler mechanical processes and social needs. It is worth remembering, for example, that the business corporation, as we know it, did not exist in the days of Washington and Hamilton and Jefferson. Private businesses then were conducted solely by individuals or by partnerships in which every member was immediately and wholly responsible for success or failure. Facts are relentless. We must adjust our ideas to the facts of today.

The President then referred to specific changes in the rules governing capital and labor, from the blacksmith shop with a single employee to the 50,000 workers in a great business; in business, from the direct owner to the hundreds of thousands of investors in a great business.

Our concepts of the regulation of money and credit and industrial competition, of the relation of employer and employee created for the old civilization, are being modified to save our economic structure from confusion, destruction and paralysis. The rules that governed the relationship between an employer and employee in the blacksmith's shop in the days of Washington cannot of necessitiy govern the relationship between the 50,000 employees of a great corporation and the infinitely complex and diffused ownership of that corporation.

"Modern Tower of Babel"

If 50,000 employees spoke with 50,000 voices, there would be a modern Tower of Babel. That is why we insist on their right to choose their representatives to bargain collectively in their behalf with their employer. In the case of the employees, every individual employee will know in his daily work whether he is adequately represented or not. In the case of the hundreds of thousands of stockholders in the present day ownership of great corporations, however, their knowledge of the success of the management is based too often solely on a financial balance sheet. Things may go wrong in the management without their being aware of it for a year, or for many years to come. Without their day-to-day knowledge they may be exploited and their investments jeopardized. Therefore, we have come to the recognition of the need of simple but adequate public protection for the rights of the investing public.

And so in our social life. Forty years ago slum conditions in our great cities were much worse than today. Living conditions on farms and working conditions in mines and factories were primitive. But they were taken for granted. Few people considered that the Government had responsibility for sanitation, for safety devices, for preventing child labor and night work for women.

In 1911, 24 years ago, when I was first a member of the New York State Legislature, a number of the younger members of the Legislature worked against these old conditions and called for laws governing factory inspection, for workmen's compensation and for the limitation of work for women and children to 54 hours, with one day's rest in seven. Those of us who joined in this movement in the Legislature were called reformers, Socialists, and wild men.

Opposition Is Unchanged

We were opposed by many of the same organizations and the same individuals who are now crying aloud about the Socialism involved in social security legislation, in bank deposit insurance, in farm credit, in the saving of homes, in the protection of investors and the regulation of public utilities.

We who seek to go forward must ever guard ourselves against a danger which history teaches. More than ever, we cherish the elective form of democratic government, but progress under it can easily be retarded by disagreements that relate to method and to detail rather than to the broad objectives upon which we are agreed. It is as if all of us were united in the pursuit of a common goal, but that each and every one of us were marching along a separate road of our own. If we insist on choosing different roads, most of us will not reach our common destination.

The reason that the forces of reaction so often defeat the forces of progress is that the Tories of the world are agreed and united in standing still on the same old spot and, therefore, never run the danger of getting lost on divergent trails. One might remark in passing that one form of standing still on the same spot consists in agreeing to condemn all progress and letting it go at that.

"Unite and Challenge!"

Therefore, to the American youth of all parties I submit a message of confidence—unite and challenge! Rules are not necessarily sacred—principles are. The methods of the old order are not, as some would have you believe, above the challenge of youth.

Let us carry on the good that the past gave us. The best of that good is the spirit of America. And the spirit of America is the spirit of inquiry, of readjustment, of improvement, above all a spirit in which youth can find the fulfillment of its ideals. It is for the new generation to participate in the decisions and to give strength and spirit and continuity to our Government and to our national life.

Snell Assails New Deal As Threat to Idea That Made U. S. Haven for All

America is the land of opportunity for the individual. Millions came from the Old World inspired by the assurance that here they would escape the oppressive hand of governmental regulation, be permitted to work out their own destinies, and enjoy the fruits of their own industry and thrift.

There is greater diffusion of wealth in this nation than in any other country of the globe. The common people are infinitely better off in a material way—better clothed, better housed, better fed, have more money in savings institutions, carry more insurance of various kinds, have more and better recreation—than can be found in any other place on the face of the civilized globe.

This is true because of the economic system under which this country has been developed, and because of which it has prospered—a system which permitted free play of economic forces. Under this system it has become an adage that it is only three generations from shirt sleeves to shirt sleeves.

New Deal Now Offered

Our economic system is now challenged as outworn. We are told it has become an obstacle in the path of national progress, a menace to the welfare of our rising generations. We are asked to cast it aside and substitute something new—a "planned economy," devised and offered by the New Deal.

The well-defined purpose of all the important new-deal legislation since the inauguration of the President has been to eliminate the element of private resourcefulness, and to have the Government assume the functions heretofore carried on by private enterprise and exercised by the individual.

That legislation, collectively known as "planned economy," attempts to place a whole people in lock-step and deny to the individual the right to exercise his own judgment and resourcefulness in the management of his own business, farm, or factory. It would reduce every citizen to the status of an automaton—taking orders from the government bureaucrat, neither elected by nor accountable to the people.

In addition, the rising generation will face the necessity of paying off the almost incredible debts which are being incurred by this Administration. This, alone, will impair the security not only of the next generation, but of generations to come. It will cripple industry and commerce. It will make it increasingly difficult for generations yet unborn to get ahead. Nothing so deadens ambition and renders industry and thrift so futile as the certain knowledge that one will not be permitted to enjoy the fruits of his efforts and the profits of his resourcefulness, but will be compelled to turn them over to pay the bills of a profligate government.

In his Milwaukee address, the President stated that according to the philosophy of the New Deal, our present system must be modified (and I now quote) "to save our economic structure from confusion, destruction and paralysis" (end of quote).

In conclusion, it is admitted on all hands that in order to establish this new economic system our Federal Constitution must be wholly rewritten. Already the Administration is launching a campaign to that end. This is the most serious of all problems which the young men and young women of today must consider and decide.

The Constitution was written not for the rich, or the strong, or for those who occupy places of authority, or have accumulated great wealth. It was written for the humble citizen. The moment the guaranties that great charter of human liberty gives the individual citizen are abolished, it then becomes a struggle for the survival of the strongest and the most powerful. Every man is then free to invade the field of every other man's rights.

Such a contest would have but one conclusion—those who possess the power, the wealth, and the cunning would control the government and compel all others to do their bidding. Surely the youth of America are not prepared to endorse any administration which is seeking to bring about such a condition.

School Pay Raised In North Carolina

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Charlotte, N. C.

PUBLIC school teachers in North Carolina are to be granted a flat increase of 20 per cent in salary for seven months of the next annual term of eight months, according to the program adopted by the State School Commission.

For the eighth month they will be paid according to what money is available after the seven months' salaries at the increased rate have been taken care of, so it is understood from a statement of Leroy Martin, executive secretary of the commission.

Art Exhibitions

Boston Museum of Fine Arts—Admission free. Open week days 9 to 5, except Mondays; Sundays, 1 to 5. The Arts of the Theater in Java by Stowitz; objects recently excavated at Rayy, Persia; fifteenth century Italian engravings; contemporary English prints; etchings by Jacques Callott; etchings by Frank Benson. Free guidance at 11 o'clock.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum (Fenway Court)—Will reopen Sept. 1.

Fogg Art Museum, Cambridge—Open week days, 9 to 4; closed Sundays and holidays. Architecture in prints. Water colors by Homer, Sargent, MacKnight, Whorf and O'Hara. Through Sept. 30.

Children's Museum of Boston, Jamaica Plain, Mass.—Open daily, also holidays, from 9 to 5, Sundays, 1:30 to 5. Exhibition for August. Drawings, paintings and figures modoled in plasticine by children; also by members of the Copper Craft Club of the Children's Museum. hand-wrought objects in copper, silver and iron.

Germanic Museum, Cambridge—German painting, drawing, and sculpture from Gothic period to modern art.

Boston Art Club, Newbury at Dartmouth Street—Traveling show has returned. Through Aug. 31.

Boston Public Library, Copley Square—Arts of Ancient and Modern Mexico. Frescoes of Diego Rivera. Through Aug. 25.

Vose Galleries—Large exhibition of Colonial American portraits.

Number Ten Gallery—Exhibition of Medici and Modern Prints.

Foster Brothers—Exhibition of prints.

Guild of Boston Artists—Exhibition by members.

Goodspeed's Book Shop—New exhibition of miscellaneous American etchings.

Grace Horne Galleries—Water colors and oils by "A New England Group."

Doll & Richards—General exhibitions of paintings and prints.

Goodman-Walker, 607 Boylston Street—Etchings of backstage by Anglo Pinto. Engravings and woodcuts by Durer and his contemporaries.

[Art Exhibitions are listed in the Monitor each Monday]

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Pegging of Wheat and Cotton Cost Government $344,900,000

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26—The Government suffered actual and prospective losses of $344,900,000 between 1929 and June, 1935, as a result of the Federal Farm Board's effort to peg the price of wheat and cotton.

This tale of a revolving fund two thirds depleted in a vain effort to stabilize prices is told in an exhaustive report of the board's activities, now being printed by the Government Printing Office which also makes charges of inexperience, and extravagance and a smattering of dishonesty on the part of those who administered the $500,000,000 stabilization fund.

The report, compiled by the Senate Agricultural Committee, is timely in view of the insistence from the Secretary of Agriculture, Henry A. Wallace, that the present administration end its attempt to stabilize the price of cotton.

4,500,000 Bales on Hand

Mr. Wallace and his advisers warn that if Congres persists in passing laws for a 12-cent governmental loan on cotton and a 90-cents-a-bushel loan on wheat, the Government may again find itself in the unfortunate position of controlling large supplies of these commodities worth less than was paid for them.

The Commodity Credit Corporation already has 4,500,000 bales of cotton on its hands which it must hold until the price again goes to 13 cents a pound if it is not to take a loss. Secretary Wallace has now recommended that the Government give up its attempt to peg prices by the loan method and give outright to the farmers a sum sufficient to bring their return up to 12 cents a pound. The agricultural South is voicing dissatisfaction at his move.

The Senate Agricultural Committee found that "inexperience, extravagance, avarice and, in a few cases, dishonesty on the part of officials and employees of some of the co-operatives" increased the losses sustained in the normal operations of the board, set up during the Hoover Administration. The writers of the report figure that 69 cents out of every dollar appropriated by Congress to the principal of the fund has been lost.

Duplication of Services

The report goes at great length into all phases of the Farm Board program. It is especially critical of the relationship between the Farmers' National Grain Corporation, made up of co-operatives, and the National Stabilization Corporation which made it possible for the former to earn large profits as commission agents for the latter.

The conclusion is reached that "there were no services which the Grain Stabilization Corporation performed which could not have been performed equally well by the Farmers' National.

"With remarkable accuracy of foresight, transactions that turned out profitably were undertaken by the Farmers' National," the committee found, "while those that eventuated unprofitably either were relegated to the Grain Stabilization Corporation or were undertaken by the Farmers' National under some special arrangement with the Farm Board which limited the co-operatives' liability for losses."

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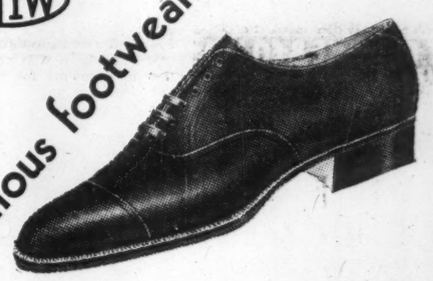

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Throngs View Toronto's 'Show Window of the Nations'

Whole world sends products typifying countries' industrial prowess to Canadian National Exhibition's great annual display.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, Aug. 26—Thousands of children thronged the grounds of the Canadian National Exhibition here today to see the industrial and artistic wonders displayed by nations from all over the world.

This 57th annual exhibition was officially opened on Friday by Dr. Herbert A. Bruce, Lieutenant Governor of Ontario. In the presence of the trade commissioners for the various British dominions, the Governments Building was officially opened on the previous evening by remote control from England.

J. H. Thomas, Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs, seated in his home in Sussex, pressed a key which lighted the special section of the building in which the opening ceremony took place. The arrangement was carried out through the facilities of imperial cables. Mr. Thomas and Sir Francis Floud, High Commissioner in Canada for Great Britain, interchanged greetings by wire and cable.

About 10,000 veterans marched to the grounds on Saturday afternoon, to the strains of military and other bands. Three American bands, from Niagara Falls, N. Y., Detroit and Pennsylvania, added color to the parade.

Originality in ideas, and in the way they are carried out is evidenced in displays that comprise the Canadian National Exhibition, "Show Window of the Nations."

This fact may best be illustrated by reference to the wonders of modern science on display this year from Aug. 23 until Sept. 7 in only one of the many permanent buildings having a total of 2,250,000 square feet of floor space for exhibits in grounds covering 350 acres.

Exhibition Park extends a mile and a half along the waterfront. The floor area of the Horse Palace, Coliseum and Live Stock Pavilion alone, largest exhibition building in the world, covers 24½ acres and seats 12,000 persons.

In the National Industries Building this year, a new note has been struck. Instead of displays of products and manufactured goods, there is nothing but action shows of industrial processes, a purely educational display.

One of these displays, for example, chemistry in Canada, depicts the actual work which enters into the process of manufacture, from operating salt wells to the manufacture of a new type of glass which can be cut with scissors. There is also a complete plant for the production of carbonated beverages, which turns out 400 cases a day in the building. In a textile plant for the design and manufacture of garments for men, production of clothing is complete. Emphasis is laid on scientific processes, so that visitors may observe how goods are manufactured at a glance.

The Empire Tea Gardens in the Government Building is an exact reproduction of a tea plantation in Ceylon, with natives of Ceylon in charge. The largest working model ever built in Canada, it contains some 30 miles of panorama. In addition to the plantation, the air is scented with a perfume from Ceylon which duplicates exactly the atmosphere of a tea plantation.

The Ontario Hydro-Electric Power Commission's electrical plant and facilities within the ground enables the exhibition to make reductions in the cost of power to exhibitors, and also to carry out plans for novel illumination throughout the park. For the first time this year, innovations in lighting, including the illumination of foliage in the Grand Plaza, may be seen. Mercury vapor lights of high intensity are used in the trees themselves. Several designs in lighting have been copied from the fair at Brussels, but all have been effected by the Works and Electrical Department of the exhibition.

Products From East

The United Provinces of Agra and Oudh in India have sent an exhibit of arts and crafts. Alabasters, lace, brocades, metal work, all of exquisite design and examples of home industries are included at a value of nearly $100,000. The work of the best known artists of India, 117 oil paintings of from one foot to 10 feet in size, forms part of the display.

Holman Hunt's world-famous religious painting, "The Light of the World" will be shown in the Art Gallery. The work was lent by the city of Manchester, Eng.

Planned along lines similar to the exhibits at the famous semi-international export shows at Prague, the exhibit of Czechoslovakia in the General Exhibits Building includes crystal, china, glassware and other products of the new nation. This is the first time Czechoslovakia has taken part.

Dominion Homespuns

Because space in the Government Building was allotted far in advance, and as the exhibits in the British section and those from Ceylon have been increased this year, national displays have been located in additional buildings. Italy has a special building. The South African show appears in the Food Products Building, and that of the United Provinces of India in the National Industries Building. Belief has been expressed that the British Government may within a few years erect its own building in the park to house displays from overseas Dominions.

Cultural Demonstrations

A demonstration of the work of Miss Natalie Platner and Miss Delphine Solon, who are beginning the foundation of the first Dominion centre of the Women's League of Health and Beauty may be seen in the Women's Building. Teachers in the league founded five years ago in London, with 80,000 members today, their demonstration includes Grecian dancing, drama and pageantry. They do not use apparatus of any kind.

Ski-jumping, snow-fights and fancy skating are presented as one of the scenes of this year's exhibition pageant before the grandstand, which seats 24,000 and is 725 feet in length. "Zodia," a pageant of the seasons, has 1500 performers. The first scene is a mountain summer resort with characters in beach attire. In the autumn scene a harvest festival on an old village green is presented, with huntsmen in pink coats and a traveling circus of clowns, bare-back riders and performing animals. Winter's background is Christmas Eve, with the choir singing carols and church bells chiming. As this is Jubilee Year, the finale is pageantry, representatives from the Dominions gathering to pay homeage to Britannia.

Canadian Styles

A style product which may be termed Canadian has been prepared by the Handcrafts Association of Canada in an exhibit of clothing made by some of the best tailors in the country from fabrics and handwoven in the Dominion. A definite improvement in color and quality of Canadian homespuns is evident. The best hand-woven material comes from British Columbia. All the new autumn shades are in evidence, and the material is available on the spot. Wools for sweaters to match the fabrics are shown.

Dresses of wool and of handwoven linen, a man's suit in gray, women's suits, complete winter outfits for little girls and a coat with walrus ivory buttons with a fox's head carved in relief are on display. A Canadian ski outfit, with parka from Labrador, embroidered and trimmed with fur, is worn by the central figure. Accessories include sports and informal clothing, evening scarves for men and town hosiery of fine weave.

Livestock Show

Displays drawn from all classes of livestock and every branch of agriculture remind visitors that the latter is still the basic industry of Canada. Electric neon signs three feet in height, installed over the various exhibit pavilions, show unmistakably the location of these exhibits. Improvements have been made in the Poultry Show Building.

Special classes have been added in the horse division for standard-breds, two-year-olds, eligible for the 1936 Standard Bred Futurities. In the Percheron section are special classes for groups of five, "Boys' Foals," and grade geldings or mares. Additional prizes have also been given in the special hunter and saddle breeding class.

Among the cattle classes, in the beef division, Shorthorns head the prize list. In the dairy cattle, exhibits this year are expected to be international in character. In the sheep division 10 breeds are listed.

Monitor Has Booth

Last year for the first time The Christian Science Monitor had its own booth at the Canadian National Exhibition. This year visitors to the exhibition may again view an exhibit of the work and achievements of the Christian Science Publishing House in Boston, complete in 1934, in a booth located at the eastern entrance of the south wing of the General Exhibits Building. The booth, occupying 500 square feet of space, will be 125 square feet larger than last year's booth. It will have a façade which gives a full view to all who approach it along the main aisles of the building.

Attractive Decorations

The modern note will be carried out in the interior of the booth, with furniture with metal frames and blue leather cushions. The walls will be tinted a light straw color, and across the back will be hung a water color painting of the new publishing house, the largest building of its kind in the world. This building, with much of the interior finishings and furniture gathered from all parts of the world, is representative of international art and architecture. Its equipment includes the latest appliances and machinery known to the printing world.

Flood lights, and concealed lighting behind the cornice will light the booth.

Part of World's Mile-and-Half Show Window at Toronto

Upper Left—Air View of Corner of Exhibition Grounds. Upper Right—Entrance to National Industries Building. Lower—The Government's Building

Setting off State In Chaco Denied

BUENOS AIRES, Aug. 26 (AP)—The perennial report that a new republic may be formed out of the Bolivian provinces of Beni and Santa Cruz has cropped up again, but it met a quick denial today by the Bolivian delegation of the Paraguay-Bolivia Peace Conference. There was no evidence in other quarters to support the rumor.

The Bolivian delegate, Carlos Victor Aramayo, branded the rumor as "fantastic' and said Beni and Santa Cruz provinces are "loyal Bolivian territory as the war record shows.'

During the last three years of hostilities, ending by armistice on June 14, Paraguay conducted propaganda for the independence of Santa Cruz and Beni, in the hope of establishing a buffer state on the north end of the Chaco, thus removing Bolivia as a claimant to the great wilderness.

'Borah for President' Cry Raised in Arizona

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHOENIX, Ariz.—First political group to be formed in Arizona for the 1936 campaign is a Borah-for-President Club. Its headquarters are in Phoenix, with Charles J. Alden in charge as temporary secretary.

A convention of delegates from all counties has been called for Sept. 2, to perfect a statewide organization. Among Arizona Republicans who have joined in the movement are E. S. Clark, Phoenix; Hoval A. Smith, Bisbee; and W. W. Midgley, Flagstaff.

Political observers are of the opinion that if the election were being held this year, Arizona would send a national convention delegation instructed for Borah.

Chabithes Heads Greek Order

CHICAGO, Aug. 26 (AP)—V. I. Chabithes, New York attorney, was elected president of the order of A. H. E. P. A. (American Hellenic Educational Progressive Association) yesterday at the closing session of the order's twelfth annual convention. L. G. Demopoulos, Providence, R. I., and George Lentgis, Seattle, were named supreme governors. A. H. E. P. A. will meet next year in St. Paul.

U. S. Note to Soviets Quotes Litvinoff-Roosevelt Letter

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26—The text of the American note to the Soviet Union, delivered at Moscow yesterday by Ambassador William C. Bullitt, which charges violation of Soviet pledges concerning propaganda activities in this country, was made public by the State Department here yesterday as follows:

Aug. 25, 1935.

Under instructions from my Government, I have the honor to call attention to the activities, involving interference in the internal affairs of the United States, which have taken place on the territory of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics in connection with the seventh all-world congress of the Communist International, and, on behalf of the Government of the United States, to lodge a most emphatic protest against the flagrant violation of the pledge given by the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on Nov. 16, 1933, with respect to non-interference in the internal affairs of the United States.

Litvinoff to Roosevelt

That pledge, which was given by the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics as a result of the discussions which took place prior to the establishment of diplomatic relations between the United States and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, reads in full as follows:

"Washington, November 16, 1933

"My dear Mr. President:

"I have the honor to inform you that coincident with the establishment of diplomatic relations between our two governments it will be the fixed policy of the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics:

"1. To respect scrupulously the indisputable right of the United States to order its own life within its own jurisdiction in its own way and to refrain from interfering in any manner in the internal affairs of the United States, its territories or possessions.

To Refrain and Restrain

2. To refrain, and to restrain all persons in government service and all organizations of the Government or under its direct or indirect control, including organizations in receipt of any financial assistance from it, from any act overt or covert liable in any way whatsoever to injure the tranquility, prosperity, order or security of the whole or any part of the United States, its territories or possessions, and, in particular, from any act tending to incite or encourage armed intervention, or any agitation or propaganda having as an aim the violation of the territorial integrity of the United States, its territories or possessions, or the bringing about by force of a change in the political or social order of the whole or any part of the United States, its territories and possessions.

No Subversive Activity

3. Not to permit the formation or residence on its territory of any organization or group—and to prevent the activity on its territory of any organization or group, or of representatives or officials of any organization or group — which makes claim to be the government of, or makes attempt upon the territorial integrity of, the United States, its territories and possessions; not to form, subsidize, support or permit on its territory military organizations or groups having the aim of armed struggle against the United States, its territories or possessions, and to prevent any recruiting on behalf of such organizations and groups.

4. Not to permit the formation or residence on its territory of any organization or group—and to prevent the activity on its territory of any organization or group, or of representatives or officials of any organization or group—which has as an aim the overthrow or the preparation for the overthrow of, or the bringing about by force of, a change in the political or social order of the whole or any part of the United States, its territories or possessions.

I am, my dear Mr. President, very sincerely yours,

MAXIM LITVINOFF.

People's Commissar for Foreign Affairs, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

My government invites particular attention to the obligations of the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics contained in the paragraph numbered 4.

Comintern

In view of the fact that the aim and activity of an organization, such as the congress of the Communist International, functioning on the territory of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, it does not seem necessary to present material to show the aim of the congress of the Communist International with respect to the political or social order of the United States or to quote from the published proceedings of the congress to show its activity relative to the internal affairs of the United States, as evidenced in the discussion at the congress of the policies and activities of the Communist organization in the United States and the determination and formulation by the congress of policies to be carried out in the United States by the Communist organization in the United States.

Nor does it appear necessary to list the names of representatives or officials of the Communist organization in the United States who were active at the above-mentioned congress and whose admission into the territory of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics was, of course, known to the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

As I have pointed out to the Peoples Commissar for Foreign Affairs when discussing earlier violations of the undertaking of Nov. 16, 1933, the American people resent most strongly interference by foreign countries in their internal affairs, regardless of the nature or probable result of such interference, and the Government of the United States considers the strict fulfillment of the pledge of non-interference an essential prerequisite to the maintenance of normal and friendly relations between the United States and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

"Serious Consequences"

The Government of the United States would be lacking in candor if it failed to state frankly that it anticipates the most serious consequences if the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics is unwilling, or unable, to take appropriate measures to prevent further acts in regard of the solemn pledge given by it to the Government of the United States.

I may add that it is a source of regret that in the present international situation the development of friendly relations between the Russian and American peoples will inevitably be precluded by the continuance on territory of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, in violation of the promise of the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, of activities involving interference in the internal affairs of the American people.

William C. Bullitt

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Seedings Are Announced For Tennis Singles

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 26—With the greatest entry list in numbers and quality ever seen at Forest Hills Stadium, lawn tennis will reach its peak over the coming week end, when a 10-day tourney in men's, women's and veterans' singles, assembled at the same time and place, for the first time in the history of the United States Lawn Tennis Association, is inaugurated on Thursday, Aug. 29.

Eight nations will be represented on the list of men's singles, which will require seven full rounds, while full ranks for six rounds in women's and veterans' singles will also be assured. In fact, there will have to be some discrimination in the men's singles, so that the limit of 128 shall not be exceeded.

The seedings announced at the opening of the draw for the men's singles this noon were as follows:

American—1, Wilmer L. Allison; 2, J. Donald Budge; 3, Frank X. Shields; 4, Sidney B. B. Woods Jr.; 5, Bryan M. Grant Jr.; 6, Frank A. Parker; 7, R. Berkeley Bell; 8, Gregory S. Mangin; 9, John W. Van Ryn; 10, Clifford B. Sutter.

Foreign—1, Frederick J. Perry, England; 2, Roderick Menzel, Czechoslovakia; 3, Christian Boussus, France; 4, Enrique Maier, Spain; 5, Andre Martin-Legeay, France; 6, Jacques Brugnon, France; 7, Eskell D. Andrews, New Zealand.

The women were seeded as follows:

American—1, Helen H. Jacobs; 2, Mrs. Sarah Palfrey Fabyan; 3, Carolin Babcock; 4, Mrs. Marjorie Gladman Van Ryn; 5, Gracyn Wheeler; 6, Catherine Wolf; 7, Mrs. Dorothy Andrews.

Foreign—1, Katherine E. Stammers, England; 2, Mrs. Phyllis Mudford King; 3, Freda James, England; 4, Nancy Lyle, England; 5, Evelyn Dearman, England.

Barnard Welsh Is Again Public Parks Tennis Champion

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 26 (AP)—Barnard Welsh, tall, lean Scot from Washington, D. C., retained his National Public Parks Singles Tennis championship yesterday by defeating William Schommer, Big Ten Conference titlist from Minneapolis, in straight sets, 6—4, 6—2, 6—4.

Welsh was off to a bad start in the opening set, playing too cautiously and finding himself out-driven by the smashing play employed by the Minneapolis lad.

Schommer ran up a 4—2 advantage with apparent ease, but Welsh braced and smashed through Schommer's service to square things at 4-all. Welsh then captured his own service and again broke through Schommer to run out the set 6—4.

Welsh struck his stride in the second set and blasted Schommer with a series of drives carrying blinding speed. He annexed the first three games before Schommer broke through to win the champion's service, then take his own to bring it to 3—2. Welsh again turned on the steam and ran out the next three games in rapid order to take the set 6—2.

Schommer began to tire as the last set got under way. Welsh opened the set by taking his own service easily, but dropped the next two games as Schommer aced him twice in the second game and then took the champion's service with three beautiful placements. But Schommer dropped his service to square the set. The two traded games until the count was 4-all. Welsh then flashed his best tennis of the day to sweep through the next two games and win the title for the second consecutive year.

Immediately after the match Welsh was presented with the huge silver loving cup, symbolic of the singles championship. Previously Elizabeth Dieke, unseeded Pasadena (Calif.) girl, was awarded the women's singles trophy, having defeated Lydia Kayser of Buffalo, N. Y., in straight sets.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
St. Louis	74	43	.632
New York	74	44	.627
Chicago	75	49	.605
Pittsburgh	68	55	.553
Brooklyn	54	65	.454
Philadelphia	52	68	.433
Cincinnati	52	70	.426
Boston	32	87	.269

Results Aug. 24

New York 9, Chicago 4.
Cincinnati 9, Philadelphia 5.
Cincinnati 13, Philadelphia 2.
St. Louis 13, Brooklyn 7.
Pittsburgh 3, Boston 2.

Results Aug. 25

St. Louis 10, Brooklyn 3.
St. Louis 6, Brooklyn 1.
Chicago 5, New York 4.
Philadelphia 12, Cincinnati 10.
Pittsburgh 9, Boston 2.
Pittsburgh 6, Boston 5.

Montreal Aldred Wins Title

WINNIPEG, Aug. 26 (Canadian Press)—Montreal Aldred won the Canadian Soccer Football Association championship Saturday by defeating Nanaimo, British Columbia champion, 1—0, in the fourth game of the series. Each won a game and the third ended in a tie.

Cardinals Take League Lead By Beating Dodgers

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The leading major league action during the past week all took place in the Eastern section of the National League battle grounds, where the St. Louis Cardinals won seven straight games and yesterday gained possession of first place in the standing. Opening the week with a pair of victories over the Boston Braves on Tuesday and Wednesday, the Cardinals moved to Brooklyn and proceeded to capture five in a row from the Dodgers, two of the triumphs coming yesterday in a doubleheader, with the Dean boys, Dizzy and Paul, pitching masterful baseball.

In scoring these seven straight victories, Frankie Frisch's outfit made 95 base hits and scored 62 runs, both high marks for the league during the past seven days.

While the Cards were walking over the Dodgers, the New York Giants and Chicago Cubs were fighting among themselves at the Polo Grounds, with the Cubs coming out ahead, three victories to one. These three defeats were enough to knock the Giants out of the lead. For the week, the Cubs won five out of seven engagements and the Giants took four out of seven. At the conclusion of yesterday's games, the Giants were half a game in back of the Cardinals and the Cubs were two contests in the rear of the Polo Grounders.

Pirates Won Five

The Pittsburgh Pirates played six games during the seven days and won five of them. The Bucs are out of the flag race, but they are fairly certain of finishing fourth.

As one would imagine, the Dean brothers were the stars of that doubleheader at Brooklyn yesterday, witnessed by about 30,000 spectators. Dizzy coasted to his twenty-second victory of the season in the opener, keeping 10 Brooklyn hits well scattered, The score was 10 to 3. He was aided by the timely batting of Joe Medwick and Terry Moore, who drove in five runs between them. Jimmy Collins also helped with a homer, his 20th.

Paul pitched even better ball in the second game. The Dodgers made eight safeties and only once could they get a man to the scoring station. Manager Frisch and Leo Durocher were the leading batters in this contest, each getting a pair of hits and driving across two runs. Paul was opposed by big George Earnshaw, who has been pitching great ball for the Brooklynites in recent games.

The Giants made a gallant effort to cling to the lead they have held, with one brief exception, since April 27, but the Cubs would not be denied. Bill Terry sent his ace, Hal Schumacher at the Chicagos and "Prince Hal" was the losing pitcher, although he lasted only six innings. The Cubs clinched the game with a two-run rally in the sixth inning, on base hits by Chuck Klein and Ken O'Dea. Bill Lee gets credit for the victory. He pitched seven innings.

Cardinals Favored

Of the three clubs that are in the thick of the National League battle, the Cardinals and Cubs certainly hold an edge over the Giants during the remainder of the schedule. From Sept. 4 through the 19th, the Giants will be in the West, while the Cards and Bruins will be enjoying a home stay. Neither the Giants or Cardinals are particularly powerful in the pitching department, but of the two, the St. Louis club is better equipped because of the Deans.

The last-place St. Louis Browns compiled the best record in the American League during the week, winning six and losing only three. The Hornsby boys collected 103 hits in the nine games and scored 59 uns. The Browns are only four games away from the seven-place Washington Senators, and may yet climb out of the cellar. The Senators dropped five out of eight games during the week.

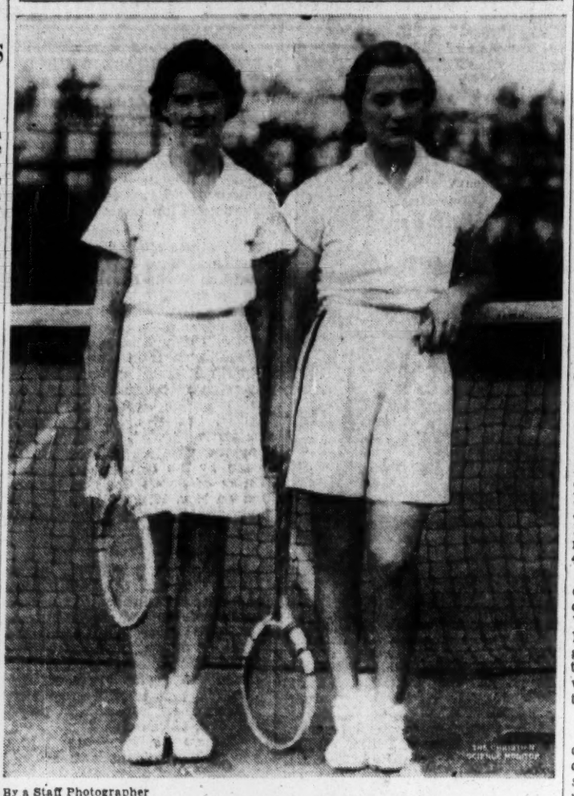
Meanwhile, the Detroit Tigers have tightened their hold on the league lead and now appear certain to retain the championship they captured in 1934. The Bengals made only five errors while winning five and losing four games. The Yankees also won five contests, but lost one more than the leaders.

Cleveland, Boston and Chicago are staging a great struggle for third place, with the Red Sox holding a slight advantage at the moment. For the week, the Red Sox won four and lost five; the Indians won five and dropped four, and the White Sox broke even in 10 contests. The Red Sox made 20 errors and the Yankees 17.

Meiji Defeats Yale

TOKYO, Aug. 26 (AP)—Meiji University blanked Yale's touring baseball team, 5 to 0, yesterday.

Win U. S. Doubles Title Again



By a Staff Photographer

Sarah Palfrey Fabyan (Left) and Helen Hull Jacobs
Score Straight-Set Tennis Victory Over the 1934 Runnersup, Dorothy Andrus and Carolin A. Babcock, at the Longwood Cricket Club

West Defeats East In Tennis Series By a Score of 5 to 2

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ORANGE, N. J., Aug. 26—The weakest series of East-West tennis matches in many years, largely through the detention of the stars of both sections in connection with the United States doubles at Longwood, resulted in a victory of the West, with several players of the East loaned to the other section, by a score of 5 to 2, over the players selected for the East, on the courts of the Orange Lawn Tennis Club.

The first day gave the West a lead of 2 matches to 1, when Jess Millman, of California, scored over J. Gilbert Hall, 4—6, 11—9, 6—3, and a marathon doubles match resulted in a victory for Henry Prusoff of Seattle and Leonard S. Patterson, the new star of California, over Hall and Robert (Lefty) Bryan, 8—10, 10—8, 6—4. In between Bryan M. Grant, the little Atlantan, scored for the East over Patterson, 6—4, 10—8. This was the best match of the day, as Patterson played a consistent game, and gave the higher ranked player plenty of opposition all the way through.

The real complications began on Sunday, when Wilmer Hines of Columbia, S. C., was drafted by the West, and won two more matches for them, which, with a victory of a pair of California juniors, Lawrence Underwood and Bob Nelson, over William Winslow and Gerard Podesta, also in the junior group, 7—5, 6—2, gave the West a score of 5—2. Grant was also responsible for the second win for the East, when he defeated a draft from Florida, Charles Harris of Miami, after a hard battle, 5—7, 7—9, 6—0.

Hines first defeated Manuel Alonso in a singles match, 6—3, 7—5 and then combined with his California partner to score a victory over Gregory S. Mangin and R. Berkeley Bell, 6—3, 3—6, 10—8.

Women Lacrosse Players Sail

By a Staff Correspondent

NEW YORK, Aug. 26—Fifteen women players, representing the United States Women's Lacrosse Association, and led by Eleanor Eaton of Boston, president of the association, and Anne Page of Baltimore, captain, sailed from here Saturday on the Britannic for a four-weeks' tour of England and Ireland. The delegation is made up of Elizabeth Bonthron and Lillian Scott, Baltimore; Susanne Cross, Elizabeth Toulinen and Kate Wetherill, Philadelphia; Lucille Burnham, Gertrude Hooper and Dorothy Benson, Boston; Gretchen Schuyler and Helene Wheeler, Westchester; Jenny Turnbull, Washington, and Martha Butler, New York. The Americans will join the English players and coaches for seven days of instruction at the official A. E. L. L. A. holiday week at Brighton. Following that and a match against the English team that toured here last year, they will go to London, Oxford, Liverpool, Dublin and back to Manchester and London for further matches.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Detroit	75	42	.641
New York	66	50	.569
Boston	62	58	.517
Cleveland	61	58	.513
Chicago	59	56	.513
Philadelphia	50	63	.442
Washington	50	69	.420
St. Louis	45	72	.385

Results Aug. 24

Detroit 2, Boston 0.
St. Louis 7, New York 6.
Chicago 2, Washington 1.
Cleveland 2, Philadelphia 0. (15 innings)

Results Aug. 25

Boston 5, Cleveland 4.
Boston 8, Cleveland 2.
Detroit 6, Philadelphia 3.
Chicago 6, New York 3.
New York 6, Chicago 1.
St. Louis 3, Washington 2.
St. Louis 7, Washington 6.

Woman Claims Discus Mark

DRESDEN, Aug. 26 (AP)—A new world record for the discus throw by a woman was claimed today for Gisela Mauermeyer, who hurled the plate 15ft. 7¼in. The listed record is 143ft. 8.1in., made by Miss Walsowna of Poland in London in 1934. Stella Walsh, holder of several listed world records, won the 100-meter dash in 11.9s. and the 200 meters in 28.8s. at the Dresden women's track and field meet.

Luther Wins in Playoff

HERSHEY, Penna., Aug. 26 (AP)—Ted Luther of Girard, Ohio, formerly of Corry, Penna., won the Hershey open golf championship yesterday, defeating Felix Serafin of Scranton, Penna., in a second 18-hole playoff. Luther carded a 75, 2 over par, and Serafin 80. The two tied at 76 in the first playoff in the morning. Both had posted a score of 290 in the 72-hole event which ended Saturday.

Rainville Defeats Surface

QUEBEC, Aug. 26 (AP)—Marcel Rainville, first ranking Canadian player and former Davis Cup competitor, today won the Seigniory Club invitation tennis tourney, defeating Hal Surface of Kansas City, 6—4, 3—6, 6—3. Surface and Wilbur Hess of Fort Worth, Texas, intercollegiate champion of the United States, defeated Rainville and Ross Wilson of Toronto in the doubles, 6—3, 3—6, 6—0.

Italian Athletes Lead Americans In Ten-Nation Games

By the Associated Press

MILAN, Italy, Aug. 26—Touring American athletes finished second to Italian track and field stars in a tri-nation meet on a rain-swept field yesterday. The Italians scored 48 points, the Americans 36 and the French 15.

The Americans captured six first places, but Eulace Peacock, sensational Negro runner from Temple University, was among those defeated. Toetti of Italy won from him in the 100-meter dash in the slow time of 11s.

Phil Cope of Los Angeles won the 110-meter hurdles in 14.8s. Tom Moore of the Olympic Club was third. Jack Wolff of the New York A. C. could place no higher than third in the half-mile run, which was won by Lantii of Italy in 1m. 57.4s.

The discus went to Winther of France with a heave of 146ft. 10in. John Lyman of the Olympic Club was third. Lyman, however, came back to win the shotput with a toss of 50ft. 7 13-16in. Caldana of Italy took the broad jump with a leap of 23ft. 4¼in.

Moore won the 400-meter hurdles race in 53.4s. and Cornelius Johnson of Compton Junior College, California, scaled the bar at 6ft. 3¼in. to annex the high jump.

The Italian ace Luigi Beccali romped off with the mile, with Norman Bright of the Olympic Club third. The time was 4m. 15.4s. Joe McCluskey of the New York A. C. finished third in the three-mile race, which was won by the Italian Cerati in 14m. 24.4s.

Ivan Fuqua of Indiana captured the quarter-mile run in 48.4s., and William Roy of New Orleans triumphed in the pole vault with a leap of 12ft. 7½in.

Templeton Beats Greentree Four

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 26—The respective standing of the teams preparing for the open championship at polo, which starts two weeks hence at Meadow Brook, was further considerably clarified yesterday, when Templeton, the defending champions, scored over another of the strong contenders, Greentree, with Thomas Hitchcock Jr., in the lineup of the latter, as well as G. H. "Pete" Bostwick, in a match at Bostwick Field, Westbury, by a score of 11 to 8, in spite of brilliant play by Hitchcock, which was neutralized by the performance of Winston F. C. Guest and Stewart B. Iglehart of Templeton.

Then the Aurora team installed itself as the chief contender for the title against the champions, by scoring over the strong Long Island four, 8 to 6, at Sands Point, Port Washington, L. I., and Stephen Sanford's Hurricanes defeated the British invaders, Hurlingham, in their last Burnt Hills engagement, prior to a move to Mitchel Field tomorrow, preparatory to the championship. This match was close, the score being tied on five different occasions, ending at 8 to 7.

The Westbury four, playing at Hitchcock Field, Meadow Brook, were unable to concede a handicap of four goals, largely based on the high handicap of Cecil Smith, to a picked-up team from Roslyn, including the spare of the Hurlingham four, Capt. H. C. Walford. Not until the fifth chukker was the handicap overcome, and the supposedly weaker team then scored two goals to one for the balance of the game to win at 12 to 11.

Velsheda Wins in Class J

LONDON, Aug. 26 (AP)—The Velsheda won the class J race of the Brixham Torbay regatta Saturday over a course which had been suggested by Gerard B. Lambert of New York, whose Yankee failed to finish. The yachts beat 15 miles to the windward and then ran home. The corrected and finishing times: Velsheda—4:11:11 and 4:11:11, Shamrock—4:12:59 and 4:15:23, Candida—4:24:33 and 4:27:45, Endeavour—4:34:53 and 4:34:54.

Yale Golfer Wins

WATERBURY, Conn., Aug. 26 (AP)—Charles "Sherry" Munson of Fairfield, a member of the Yale golf team, won the fourth annual Waterbury invitation tournament Saturday when he defeated Hemingway Merriman Jr. of Watertown, 3 and 2. Munson eliminated Joe Morelli of Stamford, 6 and 5, earlier to gain the finals, while Meriman was disposing of Fred B. Towne, captain of the 1935 Yale golf team, 3 and 1.

Three Tennis Titles Decided On Longwood Turf

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHESTNUT HILL, Mass., Aug. 26—The tennis queens—Helen Hull Jacobs and Sarah Palfrey Fabyan—retained their United States lawn tennis doubles championship here at the Longwood Cricket Club over the week end. The father and son championship went to a former national singles champion, William J. Clothier, and his son, William J. Clothier 2d. In the veterans' final a Longwood pair came into the limelight when Raymond B. Bidwell and Richard Bishop swept the defending titleholders off the court to win in straight sets.

Miss Jacobs and Mrs. Fabyan won their final-round match in women's doubles on Saturday. They defeated Dorothy B. Andrus and Carolin A. Babcock, runnersup a year ago at Forest Hills and victors this year over the Wimbledon champions, Katherine E. Stammers and Freda James of England. Miss Jacobs and Mrs. Fabyan won a rather drab match at 6—4, 6—2. A gallery of about 4200 persons watched the match.

Greater Boston's new team of veterans, Ray Bidwell and Dick Bishop, defeated the well-known tandem, Dr. William Rosenbaum and Fred C. Baggs of New York, before a Sunday gathering of 3500 persons viewing the matches free of charge. Bidwell and Bishop smashed their way through a 6—2, 6—1 triumph.

Clothiers Win

Sunday morning, on a clubhouse court, the Clothiers of Philadelphia defeated two Mount Holyoke professors, Samuel P. Hayes and Samuel Jr., 6—3, 6—4. The Clothiers succeed R. N. and M. Laird Watt of Montreal. The Watts were put down by Dwight F. Davis, donor of the famous international tennis trophy bearing his name, and Dwight F. (Pete) Davis Jr. last week. Clothier Sr. won the national singles title in 1906.

Play in the other branches of the five-event program at Longwood narrowed down to the men's doubles finals and the title round in the mixed doubles. These matches are scheduled to be played off today.

In the men's doubles, J. Donald Budge and C. Gene Mako of California, Davis Cup doubles prospects, will attempt to upset topseeded Wilmer L. Allison Jr. of Austin, Texas, and John W. Van Ryn of Philadelphia, the 1935 Davis Cup doubles team. A victory for the youngsters will no doubt give them first call for the international post in 1936.

In the other final today, Sarah Palfrey Fabyan, Cambridge (Mass.) matron, and Enrique G. Maier of Barcelona, Spain, will play Kay Stammers, the young British left-hander who will make a bid for the United States singles title, and her overseas partner, Roderich Menzel of Prague, Czechoslovakia.

On Sunday the Fabyan-Maier team defeated Mr. and Mrs. Van Ryn in the semifinals in three sets, 3—6, 6—3, 6—3, while Kay Stammers and Menzel were extended a bit in defeating Phyllis Mudford King of England and Mako, 8—6, 6—4.

The semifinal round in men's doubles Saturday saw the young Californians, Budge and Mako, beat Frank Parker and Frank Shields, 6—4, 6—3, 6—3, and Van Ryn and Allison down Wilmer M. Hines, Columbia, S. C., and Henry Culley of Santa Barbara, Calif., 2—6, 6—2, 4—6, 6—4, 6—3.

Twenty-five Years Ago on the Diamond

By a Staff Writer

Aug. 26, 1910

TWO sterling pitching performances were recorded in the American League. Coombs of the Athletics beat St. Louis, 6 to 0, allowing only four hits. Cicotte of the Red Sox defeated Cleveland, 3 to 0, on two hits, a double by Lajoie and a single by Ball. It is rumored that Ed Walsh, star pitcher of the White Sox, may purchase the Hartford franchise in the Connecticut League.

Dorothea Dickinson Breaks Three Records

NEW YORK, Aug. 26 (AP)—Dorothea Dickinson, of the Women's Swimming Association, holder of three metropolitan championships, surpassed one American record and established two other U. S. marks in winning the 500-yard freestyle race, one of the feature events in the A. A. U. aquatic meet in the Oriental Pool at Manhattan Beach Saturday afternoon.

Miss Dickinson outswam a fast field to win the 500-yard handicap in 6m. 39.6s., shattering the record of 6m. 43.2s. made by Helene E. Madison in San Francisco in July, 1931. Mavis Freeman, W. S. A., with eight seconds handicap on Miss Dickinson, was second, while Elsie Ferril, 10 seconds allowance, was third.

On her way to victory, Miss Dickinson also established new American records for 200 yards and 400 yards, her respective time being 2m. 31s., and 5m. 17s. There were no listed records for these distances.

Sporting Around the Hub

Longwood Closing Successful 'Week'

LONGWOOD CRICKET CLUB will close one of the most successful United States doubles tennis championship programs today with finals in the men's and mixed doubles events. The men's doubles championship returned to the Chestnut Hill club this year after a lapse of two years. They were played in Philadelphia in 1934. This year the women's doubles were included in the five-event program, all of which, when today's schedule is completed, will have furnished enjoyment to the largest tennis crowds seen at Longwood in many years.

This afternoon Don Budge and Gene Mako, with the prospects of making the Davis Cup team next year as the doubles pair, battle Wilmer Allison and Johnny Van Ryn, Davis Cup veterans, for the title left vacant by George M. Lott Jr. and Lester R. Stoefen when they turned professional last winter. The other match today will crown the mixed doubles champions of 1935. Sarah Palfrey Fabyan of Cambridge and Enrique Maier of Spain and Kay Stammers of England and Rodereich Menzel of Czechoslovakia play for that title.

Junior Girls' Golf—The Bay State junior girls' golf championship is scheduled to get under way tomorrow at the Pine Brook Valley Club in Weston. Play will continue until Friday. A record field will take part. The winner will receive the perpetual trophy presented four years ago by Margaret Curtis of the Essex County Club. Prizes for the winners and runnersup in all divisions will also be awarded.

Women's Track Meet—Miriam Nelson of the Boston Swimming Association captured the New England senior 50-meter championship and set up a new record, 6.7s. for the distance in the women's track and field championships of the N. E. A. A. U. in conjunction with the Boston Swimming Association at Norumbega Park yesterday.

Other winners:

Senior Running Broad Jump—Won by Olive Hasenfus, Boston S. A. Distance, 15ft. 6½in. Senior Running High Jump—Won by Barbara Howe, Boston S. A. Height, 4ft. 9in. Junior 50-Meter Dash—Won by Edith Donegan, Onteora Club. Time, 7.2s. 100-Meter Dash—Won by Olive Hasenfus, Boston S. A. Time, 11 1-0s.

Cubs in Hub Tomorrow—The Chicago Cubs, who knocked the Giants out of the National League lead yesterday, are in Boston tomorrow for a single game with the local Braves. The game starts at 3:15 o'clock. The Cubs and Braves have played 15 games to date and the Bruins have won 13 of them.

Fletcher Is Hitting—It wasn't Elbert Fletcher's fault that the Braves dropped a doubleheader to the Pittsburgh Pirates yesterday. The former Milton High School star made two hits in the first game and three in the second. Among this collection was a pair of doubles.

Here and There—Louise Hedlund of Watertown and Don Perkins of Beverly won a postponed final of the mixed doubles of the New Hampshire shore tennis championship over the week end . . . Ten expert target shooters from Greater Boston will be competing for United States titles against 250 of the country's ranking marksmen at the first national skeet championships at Solon Village, Ohio, this week . . . Winthrop N. Trowbridge of the Cohasset Golf Club won the championship of the South Shore golf clubs over the week end, defeating E. C. Lincoln, 4 and 3.

Three World's Records Broken at San Diego

SAN DIEGO, Calif., Aug. 26 (AP)—Three world swimming records went into the discard at the Pacific Coast A. A. U. meet at Transbay Coronado, and the flashing arms and feet of Mary Lou Petty accounted for two of them and helped break the third.

As a member of the Washington Athletic Club's women's team Miss Petty swam the 800-meter freestyle in 11m. 34s., 1.6s. better than Lenore Kight's listed record.

Swimming the first lap of the 800-meter relay, Miss Petty clipped off the 200 meters in 2m. 34s., besting the mark of 2m. 36.4s. set by Helene Madison.

The relay team, consisting of Miss Petty, Olive McKean, Doris Buckley and Betty Lea, finished the relay in 10m. 36s., far ahead of the record of 11m. 10s. set by a Homestead (Penna.) quartet headed by Miss Kight.

The Washington group failed to win the meet, however, scoring only 41 points to 54 for the winning Los Angeles Athletic Club. The men's title went to the same club. The meet ended last night.

Ellison Brown Wins Long-Distance Race

BEVERLY, Mass., Aug. 26 (AP)—Ellison (Tarzan) Brown, 22-year-old Narragansett Indian from Charlestown, R. I., won the championship 25-kilometer race around Beverly Saturday. A field of 63 started, of whom 47 finished.

Brown completed the run of about 16 miles in 1h. 26m. 42.8s., leading Johnny Kelly of Medford, winner of this year's Boston A. A. Marathon, by 35 yards. Kelly was clocked in 1h. 27m. 2s.

Paul Mundy of the Millrose A. A., New York, was third in 1h. 28m. 57s., and his team mate, Eino Penti, who won the race last year, fourth in 1h. 29m. 46s.

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Solution to Junior Crossword

C	L	A	M		P	I
A	A	R		U	R	N
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T	E	N		O	W	E
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NEW YORK, N. Y.

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Not To Be Touched!

A LITTLE while ago I was allowed access to a shelf which bears the legend, "Old Books, *Not* To Be Touched!" Down in the dim caverns of a library basement these books have been stored away, relics of a vanished taste and too frail with age and use to be in circulation, even if there were a demand for them. Almost all of them are out of print, and some of them, I am sure, would cause a collector's mouth to water. The two mornings that I spent with them furnished me a survey, in miniature, of the kind of reading available to a New England town fifty, seventy-five, or a hundred years ago. Without doubt they are typical of the books purchased for small public libraries in conservative communities where "the learned professions" decided what was good for their fellow townspeople to read. Most of these particular books were selected by a committee consisting of the clergymen and physicians of the town. Certainly those gentlemen did not allow any fondness for the new and the precious to run away with them. Their choice followed well-worn grooves, and practicability rather than imagination was the determining mood.

* * *

WHAT ADVENTUROUS INTEREST they had, if any, was satisfied by travel books. Then, as now, such books were considered safe material for public libraries. The oldest book in the collection is James Boswell's "Account of Corsica." This was published in 1769, and contains the journal of Boswell's Corsican tour, and a memoir of Pascal Paoli, patriot of that island, and resident of England. How many of the ancestors of our present reading public, I wonder, perused this pompous and conscientious account of what was for those days an unusual trip? Or does the fact that this book has survived a century, when most of its companions are faded and gone, give evidence that only a few persons read it?

Another of the old travel books is "Captain Cook's Three Voyages to the Pacific Ocean," in two volumes, with eight copperplate engravings, printed in 1797 at Boston by Manning and Loring, for Thomas and Andrews and D. West.

Still a third book of the same order is Christian Frederick Damberger's "Travels in the Interior of Africa (1781-1797)," published in 1801, and notable for its very vivacious illustrations in color.

Almost contemporary as regards publication date is "The Works of Edward Young," dated 1796, in three volumes (one can easily understand why those three volumes have withstood a century!), and "Plutarch's Lives," in six volumes, translated from the Greek, with a life of Plutarch by John and William Langhorne. This is a first Worcester edition, and bears the statement: "Printed at Worcester, Mass., by Isaiah Thomas, Jun. Sold by him, and Thomas and Andrews, Boston, and by Thomas and Whipple, Newburyport. August 1804."

Isaiah Thomas, "Jun." was practically the original bibliophile of America. Beginning as a typesetter, launching forth as a printer and bookseller, editing the "Massachusetts Spy" during the Revolutionary period, and making almost innumerable reprints of standard English works, and founding the American Antiquarian Society, this printer's apprentice became the leading man in the publishing world of the new republic.

* * *

ANOTHER CONTEMPORARY AMONG those earliest books, and one that recalls another New England man who did much for the spread of knowledge in his part of the world, is Morse's "Universal Geography," in a 1793 edition. During Jedidiah Morse's long pastorate in Charlestown, Mass., he wrote his famous geography, besides histories and other works. The two-volume geography, in octavo size and leather covers, is far more than an account of the physical characteristics of the earth and its divisions. It is also a history and a treatise on the social and economic development of all countries. Among the natural curiosities of Massachusetts is listed, oddly enough, Lynn Beach, "one mile in length connecting the peninsula of Nahant with the mainland." It is described as a place of resort for parties of pleasure from Boston, Charlestown, Salem and Marblehead, and commonly used as a race track.

History is also represented by "Traits of the Tea Party," dated 1835, an account of the famous episode in Boston Harbor and a memoir of George R. T. Hewes, one of the last survivors, and by three so-called "comic" histories, one of England and one of Rome by Gilbert Abbott à Beckett, and one of the United States by John D. Sherwood, interesting both for text and pictures to a reader of the present time, as foreshadowers of popularized, and humorously illustrated works like Hendrik Van Loon's "Story of Mankind."

Only a few volumes of fiction have survived to be laid away among the untouchables. There are a few specimens of a useful series published about sixty years ago called the "Library of Select Novels." These were put out in paper covers but were bound in boards apparently by the library. The series included more than 600 titles by well-known writers among them Trollope, Mrs. Gaskell, Lever, Lord Lytton, Wilkie Collins, Charles Reade, Miss Braddon, Miss Bremer, and Amelia B. Edwards. It was actually a kind of hall of fame for popular novelists of the middle Victorian era.

* * *

IT STILL REMAINS a question to me whether the survival of a volume after sixty or seventy years is a compliment or not. I was the more disposed to decide in the negative when I found among the survivors several novels by "A. L. O. E." Some member of the purchasing committee evidently thought they were good, or at least good for the readers. As novels they certainly bear the palm for being inculcators of all the virtues! The author, whose real name was Charlotte Marie Tucker, was for many years a missionary in India. No doubt the careful mothers of our town felt perfectly safe in allowing their young lady daughters to take out books by A. L. O. E.

Some thirty-odd years earlier the publishers of the "Library of Select Novels" put out a six-volume work called The Family Library. Most of this set I found intact, and on scanning its respective indexes I felt myself on the way to acquiring a prodigious amount of information. One volume was a "Handbook for Readers and Students," published in 1843, and compiled by A. Potter, D.D. Dr. Potter announced that the book was "intended as a help to individuals, associations, school districts, and seminaries of learning, in the selection of works for reading, investigation, or professional study." It had its faults—mainly that of too comprehensive a taste—but it must have been a useful work in a time when bibliographies and tested book lists were hard to find. The section on Polite Literature generously lists Lysias, Isocrates, Demosthenes, Cicero, Heliodorus, Boccaccio, Gasparin of Parziza, Poggio Bracciolini, comes up for breath with Laurentius Valla, gallops on to Erasmus, Melanchthon, Vasco de Lobeya and Rabelais, includes John Selden's Table-Talk, and a certain Dr. Mason (first name not given) and closes with Scott, Coleridge, Southey and William Wirt, the American Addison. There is no fiction. William Cullen Bryant edited the volume of The Family Library called "Selections from American Poets," and Edward Hazen one on "Popular Technology, or Professions and Trades."

* * *

THE PUBLIC LIBRARY to which these old books belong was the result of an amalgamation years ago of a Juvenile Library, a Social Library (owned by shareholders) and an Agricultural Library suited to the needs of a market-gardening town. Several of the relics of the Agricultural Library remain, notable among them a rare work called "Every Man His Own Gardener," by Thomas Mawe, Gardener to His Grace, the Duke of Leeds, and John Abercrombie, for sixty years a practical gardener and author of several books. To prove that Mr. Abercrombie was a practical gardener there is a picture of him carrying a shovel in a garden of impeccable neatness.

One of the most provocative volumes but not quite as hoary with age as some, is Frank Forester's "Sporting Scenes and Characters." Frank Forester was really Henry William Herbert, an Englishman who came to the United States in the first quarter of the last century, became a spectacular figure in the outdoor world, edited the *American Monthly Magazine*, wrote several novels, and from 1834 to 1856 was the leading writer on sports and all kinds of open-air subjects in America.

* * *

AWARE THAT I had been the recipient of special privilege in being permitted to handle those old volumes so redolent of other days, I carefully restored them to their shelf, and replaced the placard, "Old Books. *Not* to Be Touched!"

WINNIFRED KING RUGG

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Vermont Terminal

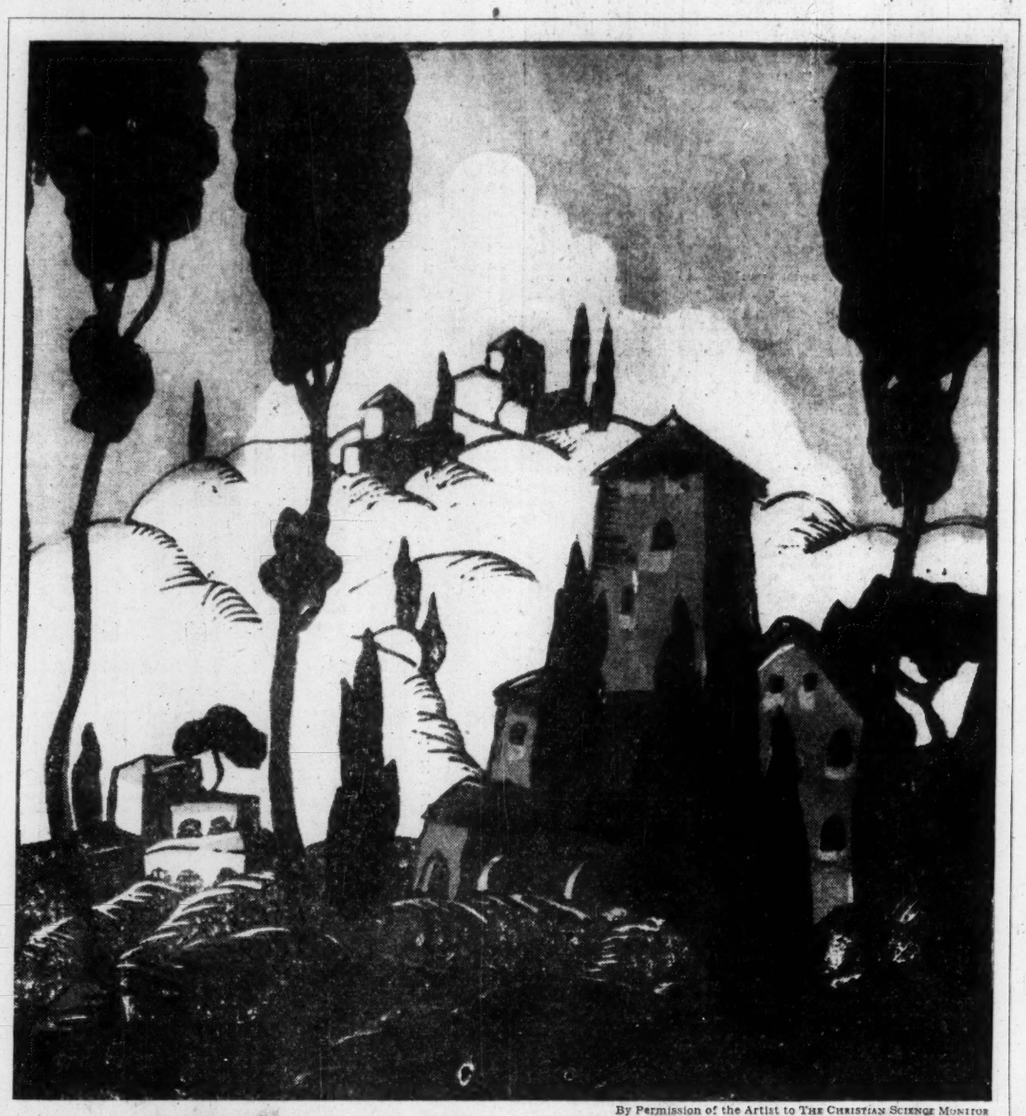
Along the tracks the lights
bloomed red and green;
the narrow rails spread silver
and curved to lean
toward Johnny-Cake Hill and the ha'
at the shack in Oakland,
toward the dark Winooski River
and the rusty station at Richmond.
The train came in with gold
flooding the yard, and waded
through freights, and paused, and shouted,
and the rear green flowers faded;
and nothing remained but the tracks
bright on the ground,
and the soft switch-blossoms, and faintly
the whistle's sound.

FRANCES FROST

Sea-Wall, Southwest Harbor
(Mt. Desert Island)

Along the shore, the green sea broke white plumes
Of curling spray, and then receded green
Again, to leave the rocks and brown beach wet
And bare. From blue to gray the harbor turned,
Calm as the day and cool and smooth as pearl,
Like glass to show the sky. Beneath the hill
A marsh lay, full of pools and edged with grass,
And all around pink morning-glories wound
Their way, and pale wild roses' spicy bloom
Drooped heavy on the morning air. Sea gulls
Sailed, curving arcs against the spruces' green,
Responding to the music on the shore,
To glide at intervals to land. Their cries
Were all the sound there was, except the sea.
This was their wall, yet it belonged to me.

BEATRICE HOLMAN



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ITALIAN SCENE: *A Color Print (Woodcut) by Herbert Gurschner*

HERBERT GURSCHNER is well remembered for the honor bestowed upon him some few years ago when a large canvas shown at his first London exhibition was purchased for the Tate Gallery. The promise of this success in his early thirties is, perhaps, not yet fulfilled, since his output, as far as the public may judge, seems to have been limited to unpretentious landscape in water color and woodcut. There is, however, strength and richness of color, and mastery of design in these works, as this block print of an Italian scene clearly indicates.

It would appear impossible to improve on this pattern, since the areas of light, dark and mid-tones are so perfectly balanced. It will be noted that the design, in a square, has a singularly marked geometrical basis in its insistence on triangles and right-angled divisions. Possibly the scheme as a whole is a little blatant—more akin to the poster, and lacking the delicacy and daintiness of the Japanese woodcuts.

Purple and Gold

THE masons had departed. The gray cement retaining-walls stood in unblushing bareness in the warm sunshine. From the vantage point of a rustic bench at some distance, I surveyed the scene—the little square house, the rectangular sunken garden behind it, the vegetable beds on either side, with their geometric patterns of sprouting green. Everything was so evidently new, so right-angular, so hard of outline. Then to my perturbed sense came the words, "a city four-square,"—Jerusalem the golden! Why, of course, that's what the picture needed—gold—gold in plenty.

Before many weeks had passed, pale gold, sun-gold and orange nasturtiums blossomed in gorgeous profusion along the dull gray walls and hung their green festoons over the edges. The sunshine loved to linger there all the day. What a surprise awaited the visitor who passed down the stone-step path to the rear of the modest little brown house—color and perfume, birds and buzzing bees!

From my favorite rustic bench, I surveyed the sunset one day, a gleaming, golden sunset that bathed half the sky in its glory. Slowly the colors softened, bands of mauve interlaced the gold, and on the far horizon, purple clothed the hills in regal loveliness. Suddenly I realized what my joyous, flaming yellow garden needed; it was the deeper tones of the chord of joy. Returning from the village florist, the next day, I dug and planted and watered.

And now, at twilight, I seek my bench and rest in grateful content. Purple petunias flank the golden nasturtiums, tempering the exuberance of yellow—purple petunias which catch the first faint rays of the rising sun, and stand in velvety grace, to receive the last glow of its setting.

Woodland ferns have formed a softening fringe around the vegetable beds. The graceful ribbons of ripening corn add curved lines of beauty. Friendly grasses have circled the flagstone entrance walk. Tall hollyhocks swaying in the wind, throw wavering shadows on the brown walls. A little house has become a home. A portion of the wild woodland has become a little garden. And along the cool gray walls at the rear, glow the banks of purple petunias and golden nasturtiums—gold and purple—the colors of the King.

J. M. F.

"As the rain"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WHAT beauty, sublimity, and praise to God may be found in the song of Moses, as given in the thirty-second chapter of Deuteronomy! The song begins with the invitation, "Give ear, O ye heavens, and I will speak; and hear, O earth, the words of my mouth," and then, with allusion to the simplicity of nature's moods, it continues, "My doctrine shall drop as the rain, my speech shall distil as the dew, as the small rain upon the tender herb, and as the showers upon the grass." This song reaches the heavenly vision of the strength, the perfection, the tenderness of God, "the Most High." The children of Israel are exhorted to lift their hearts to God, who is pure, just, perfect, and no longer corrupt themselves with idols. What doctrine could be more beautiful or inspiring than that which, in setting forth God's mercy is as the dew, the small rain and the gentle showers to the famished earth?

A sense of joy, or renewed hope and cheer, comes to the traveler in the countryside after rain. Where had been dust-covered foliage and drooping blossoms, now he finds freshness and renewal. From every leaf and blade of grass come to him lessons of new courage and hope. The earth has drunk to its fill, and fields and orchards press on to further beauty, and perfect fruitage.

So are the hearts of men refreshed and made glad by the truth of God's enduring love and care. It is merely the lack of knowing God aright that has seared the lives of many—the false theology that tells of a God who punishes and makes sick, who takes away our loved ones in death, or defeats our best hopes. Believing this false testimony, the individual may turn for satisfaction to the things of the flesh, and seek peace and happiness in that which neither joy nor lasting ...ort to offer. But lo! a touch of divine influence awakens him to his better nature, his true selfhood; and thought is purified, exalted, breathing forth the freshness of new hopes, a heavenly purity and peace.

Into the hearts of men fall the gentle showers of scientific right thinking gained through reading the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy. As the song of Moses extolled the God of love and purity, so again in Christian Science is taught the truth about God, which is purifying, happifying human consciousness, cleansing from it the tarnish of false appetites and sinful practices. The accumulated dust of ages of false theories, wrong beliefs, is washed away and the aroused thought is putting on fresh verdure and bearing rich fruitage, even the fruitage of mental and physical healing, reformed lives, and holier aspirations.

This spiritualization of thought began in our age when Mrs. Eddy felt the first touch of divine power which restored her to health. God was revealed to her as the one omnipotent Mind, the sole creator, infinite Spirit, and man as His likeness. Speaking of this experience she says (Retrospection and Introspection, p. 28): "It became evident that the divine Mind alone must answer, and be found as the Life, or Principle, of all being; and that one must acquaint himself with God, if he would be at peace. He must be ours practically, guiding our every thought and action."

What has not the teaching of God as divine Mind done for mankind? In many instances, agnosticism, atheism, infidelity, have been washed away, and individual consciousness, purified of their searing, deadening beliefs, has soared upward on wings of scientific right thinking, reaching the very throne of grace. One who had indulged in profanity stopped this sinful habit when he learned that God is ever-present Love. He said, "I could not swear again when I learned that God is here."

Our birthright of free, untrammeled thinking is restored to us through this divine Science. The gentle rains of right desires, unselfed love, are washing away from human thinking the evils of greed, lust, strife. Even in the midst of daily cares and irksome tasks, our spiritual nature finds continual refreshment through contemplation of our at-one-ment with Mind, the life-giving fountain of spiritual thoughts. From the divine Mind alone comes the gentle rain of right desires, quickened impulses to be and do good, and carnal, mortal thoughts are washed away by the refreshing truth.

The teaching of the brotherhood of man is permeating the press, the pulpit, the conversations of men. As mankind turns everywhere to more Christianly scientific modes and methods, this prophecy will find fulfillment (Habakkuk 2:14): "The earth shall be filled with the knowledge of the glory of the Lord, as the waters cover the sea."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Yiddish]

English Woodlands

WOODLAND countries are interesting on many accounts. Not so much on account of their masses of green leaves, as on account of the variety of sights, and sounds, and incidents, that they afford. Even in winter, the coppices are beautiful to the eye, while they comfort the mind, with the idea of shelter and warmth. In spring, they change their hue from day to day, during two whole months, which is about the time from the first appearance of the delicate leaves of the birch, to the full expansion of those of the ash; and, even before the leaves come at all to intercept the view, what, in the vegetable creation, is so delightful to behold, as the bed of a coppice bespangled with primroses and blue-bells? The opening of the birch leaves, is the signal for the pheasant to begin to crow, for the blackbird to whistle, and the thrush to sing; and, just when the oak-buds begin to look reddish, and not a day before, the whole tribe of finches burst forth in songs from every bough, while the lark, imitating them all, carries the joyous sounds to the sky.—WILLIAM COBBETT, in "Rural Rides." (1822.)

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"וי דער רעגען"

(איבערזעצט פאר דעם „קריסטשען סיינס מאניטאר")

אין, וואָס פאר א שקהנויס, גרויסארטיגקייט, און לויב צו גאָט מיטאנען איז דעם געזאנג פון משה רבנו, ווי עס ווערט פאָרגעשטעלט אין דעם ווונדער-פֿון-דרויסנדיגסטען קאפיטעל פון דעם ספר דברים: דאס געזאנג פאנגט זיך אָן מיט דער אויפֿלאדונג, „מערקמט איהר הימלען און איך וועל רעדען; און די ערד זאָל הערען די רעדע פון מיין מויל." און דאן, מיט א שיין אלוזיע צו דער אויפאקזאם פון די שטימונגען פון דער נאטור, זוגט ער ווייטער, „מיינע לעהרע זאָל פֿאלען ווי רעגען, מיין זאָג רויגן ווי טהוי מיינע רעדע, אלס די דינע רעגען אויף דעם גראָז, און אלס ווי טראפען אויף דעם קרויט." דיזעס לויבּ דערגרויסט די הימלישע יסהונג פון דער שאפקראפט, פון דער פֿאלקאמענהייט, פון דער צערטלעכקייט פון גאָט, דער אלמעכטיגער. מען בעפֿעהלט די קונדער ישראל אויפצוהויבען זייערע הערצער צו גאָט, וועלכער אין רויג, גיי, רעגנט, און פֿאלקאמען, און זיך מעהר נים ערדראכטען מיט געשרי, וואס אבר א לעהרע דורך וועלכע זיין שעהנער אדער מעהר בעגיסטערענדע וויי די וועלט פערגעטטערט גאָטס בארמהערציגקייט צו דעם טהוי, דעם דוינען רעגען, און די זאפטפֿי טראפען וועלכע פאלען אויף דער פערשמאכטער ערד.

א בעשרייבונג פון פרויט, אדער בעזיגטע האפענונג און לעבעדיגקייט, קומט צו דעם רויזענדער ארום דאָרף נאָר א רעגען. דאָרט וואו עס איז פרוהער געווען שווייב-טרוקענע בלעטער און פערשמאכטע בלומענגען, בעזיגט ער יעצט פרישקייט און בעזיגונג, די ערד האט זיך אנגעשטרענגט ביז איהר מאָס, און פעלדער און פרוכטבעהער שטרעקען זיך אויסגעטשוקט צו וועהנער אין מאָלקאמענע פרוכטבען ארויסצוברויגען.

אויך דעם זעלבען שטויבער וועלכען די הערצער פון מענשען דערפרישט און ערפרעהט צוליעב דער וואהרהייט פון גאָטס דויערהאפטיגע ליבע און זיך, עס איז בלויז צוליעב דעם אויסגעטשוקט ליבע אויף דער ערד, וואס פערוועלקט די לעבענס פון פילע מענשען—צוליעב דער פאלשער מחשבֿה, וואס שולדערט א גאָט וואס שטראפֿט, שיקט קראנקהייט, נעהמט נאָ אוכז צו, די יעניגע וועלכע טיר ליבען, אדער צושטערט אונזערע בעסטע האפענונגען. דער יעניגע אונטערוועדלט וואס נעהמט אן דזוען פאלשען בעגריף פֿון גאָט אין דונקל פאלשען אומשטענדען. אז בעשטעהט נים קיין נויטווענדיגקייט פאר אים צו ווערען פערוואונדעט פון דעם שווערד פון דער וואהרהייט. אבער גלויב וויי שפּרוכט אויף דעם פֿעלד פון מענשליכען דענקונגס-פעהיגקייטען דער שטרויס. אזוילאַ צוויישען אונזערע מעגליכע פלויטען אין מוהאמער ארבויט, בעפֿינדט אונזער גוטסהונג אויטאמאטיש כסדר-האפענונג אפֿשרישונג אין דער אבענד-מראסט פון אונזער מראנויגונג מוס דעם פעלליכען נעמיות, דער קוואל פון לעבען, וואס שוויטם יעדען אויגם מוס גוטסהונג נעדאנקען. נאָר פון דעם נעמ-ליכען נעמיות אלין קומט דער אנפאנג רעגען פון דעכטע פערלאנגען, די לעהרהאפטיגע נייגונגען גוט צו זיין און נוטצען צו מהאן, און קרעפטליכע, שטארק-ליכע נעדאנקען וועלכע אפֿשרוואנען דורך דיזער וואהר-הייט וואס דערקווויקט און בעזיגט.

די לעהרען פון דער בריידרשאפט פון מענשען דריגט דורך דער פרעסע, פרעדיגער-כוטח, און די געשפרעכען פון מענשען. וען מענשען וועלען אויבעראל אונזערען מעהר קריסטליכע וויסטשאפטליכע מיטלען אין מענא-דעם, וועט דיזע נבואות פון חבקוק הכניא ערפֿילט וועדען (חבקוק 2:14): „וואָרין די ערד וועט דערפֿילט

Listed Stock Quotations

Mixed Gains and Losses Recorded in New York Stock Market

Commodity and Money Markets

Prices Wabbly And Trading In Sizable Volume

By Forrest Price

It was a wabbly market.

Stocks for a time did not seem to have any sense of direction.

There was some hesitation in the early trading today. Then buying of the steels, coppers and farm machinery shares appeared.

This stimulated confidence.

But afterward there was some selling, and the tone became irregular.

Prices again stiffened in the late trading.

Transfers for the day amounted to about 1,400,000 shares.

Some good gains occurred.

And a number of new peak prices for the year were established.

Advances of a point to around 3 points were made by some of the leaders.

Among the gainers were Electric Power & Light 6 and 7 per cent issues, du Pont, Union Pacific, United Fruit, U. S. Smelting, Remington Rand issues, Republic Iron & Steel common and preferred, U. S. Steel common and preferred, Westinghouse Electric, Yellow Truck common and preferred, Mack Trucks, Deere, Otis Steel and Auburn.

Some of the utilities braced up considerably, while some dropped back. Prominent on the upside were American Telephone, Detroit Edison, American Power & Light 5 and 6 per cents, American & Foreign Power 6 per cent and American Water Works.

Among the losers were Commonwealth & Southern preferred, West Penn Electric A and 7 per cent, West Penn Power 6 per cent and North American preferred.

Nearly all of the U. S. Governments were heavy features of the bond market. The only exception was the Treasury 3¼s which moved up a sizable fraction. Corporate issues were mixed, and trading in them was quiet.

In the commodities markets cotton made a show of strength in the early trading, and then eased off. Wheat followed a similar price course. It dropped more than a cent a bushel after an early rise. Bar silver declined ¼ cent an ounce in New York, following lower London prices.

For some time the market has been subjected to two diametrically opposed influences. It is yet to be seen what the outcome will be.

One of these influences is of the political or legislative variety emanating from Washington. The other is of the constructive sort. The consensus is that constructive business influences are bound to outweigh the legislative.

Reason for this optimistic attitude is that business has moved forward in face of Washington handicaps and other unfavorable influences, and it has gathered such momentum that nothing is likely to happen that will prevent its further progress.

These constructions say that while the market may be subjected to periodical squalls it probably will move forward as long as business is headed upward.

Wheat Prices Drop After Early Rise

CHICAGO, Aug. 26 (AP)—A decline of more than a cent took place in the wheat market today after an opening show of strength.

The market was unsettled by conflicting views as to congressional developments involving a proposal for a mandatory 90 cents a bushel loan on wheat.

Weekly statistics indicated the world situation was less bullish with shipments the largest in some time, and stocks of wheat on ocean passage increased.

At the close wheat was ⅛-⅜ cents lower compared with Saturday's finish, December 90⅜-½, and corn was ⅝ off to ⅛ up, December 56½-⅝.

Oats lost ⅜-⅝, rye was ⅛ lower to ⅝ higher, barley unchanged to ½ off, and lard was 12-30 points down.

Dividend Declarations

Company	Rate	Per-iod	Pay-able	Stock of record
Accumulated				
Spang Chalfant & Co. pf	$1.50	..	Oct.	1 Sept. 16
Wisconsin P & L 7% pf	58 1-3c	..	Sept. 16	Aug. 31
Do 6% pf	50c	..	Sept. 16	Aug. 31
Regular				
New Eng Gas & El Assn pf	37½c	..	Oct.	1 Aug. 30
Power Corp of Can 1st pf	$1.50	Q	Oct.	15 Sept. 30
Do 2d pf	75c	Q	Oct.	15 Sept. 30
Public Serv. of Okla.: 7% pr lien	$1.75	Q	Oct.	1 Sept. 20
Do 6% pr lien	$1.50	Q	Oct.	1 Sept. 20
Southern Canada Pow pf	$1.50	Q	Oct.	15 Sept. 30

American Locomotive Loss

NEW YORK (AP)—American Locomotive Company and subsidiaries report for the six months ended in June net loss of $772,-225 after depreciation, federal capital stock taxes, etc., compared with a net loss of $1,288,986 in the first half of 1934.

Dividend Meetings Scheduled for Week

THE following dividend meetings are scheduled for this week by companies listed on the New York Stock Exchange:

Allied Chemical & Dye
Amer. Hawaiian S. S.
Amer. News N. Y. Corp.
American Safety Razor
Anchor Cap
Bohn Aluminum & Brass
Borg Warner
Bridgeport Brass
Commercial Credit
Consolidated Gas of N. Y.
Consolidated Oil Corp.
Curtis Publishing
Devoe & Raynolds
Gold Dust Corp.
Hackensack Water
Hazel Atlas Glass
Heime (Geo. W.)
Hercules Powder
International Cement
International Salt
International Silver
Lorillard (P.) & Co.
Mathieson Alkali Works
North American
Omnibus Corp.
South Porto Rico Sugar
U. S. Industrial Alcohol
Wesson Oil & Snowdrift
Wheeling Steel

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

1935 High	1935 Low	Div. in $		Est. Sales	High	Low	Last Aug.26	Last Aug.24
49	32	1f	Abraham G Str	40	45	45	45	45½
62⅜	51	2f	Acme Steel	100	58½	58½	58½	..
33½	28	2	Adams Millis	100	30¾	30¾	30¾	30½
9¾	4¼	..	Adams Express	1500	8⅝	8	8¼	8⅛
14¼	8	.15b	Addressograph	1500	12⅞	12	12⅞	12
13⅞	4½	..	Advance Rumely	300	13⅛	13	13⅛	13
8⅜	6⅛	.60	Affiliated Prod	400	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
149¼	104⅜	3f	Air Reduction	400	143	142¼	143	..
1⅛	⅜	..	Airway Elec App	400	1¼	1	1¼	..
20⅛	15⅞	.60f	Alaska-Juneau	2500	17⅛	16⅜	17	16¼
2⅛	⅝	..	Alleghany Corp (h)	3100	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
8½	2¾	..	Allegh pr ww xxx (h)	100	6	6	6	..
30⅛	21	1	Alleghany Steel	400	26½	26	26⅛	26
165	125	6	Allied Chem	800	163¼	160⅝	163¼	161
7¼	3½	..	Allied Stores	1900	6⅜	6½	6½	6½
29⅜	12	..	Allis Chalmers	800	28¼	27⅜	27⅞	27½
20¼	14	1	Alpha Port Cem	300	16¼	16	16	..
73½	49	5	Allied Stores pf	200	71⅜	71½	71½	72¼
3⅞	2⅛	2f	Amal Leather	100	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	..
71	48½	2	Amerada	400	69¾	69¼	69¼	69
57¾	41½	2	Am Ag Ch Del	400	53⅜	53	53⅜	52½
30½	13½	..	Am Bank Note	200	27½	27¼	27½	27⅝
17⅜	6⅛	..	Am Crystal Sug	500	14½	14½	14½	14
78	71	6	Am Cryst Sug 1pf	10	74¾	74¾	74¾	..
38½	21	1	Am Brake S&F	100	35½	35½	35½	..
146¼	110	4f	Am Can	800	139¾	138	139¼	138
25¾	10	..	Am Car & Fdry	800	22	21½	22	22¼
57½	25½	..	Am Car & F pf	400	50	49¼	50	49¾
96	66	3f	Am Chicle	100	90½	90½	90½	..
3	¾	..	Am Encaustic (h)	400	1⅜	1¼	1¼	1⅜
9¼	2	..	Am & For Pow	11500	6¼	5¼	6	6
42	14	..	Am & For Pow pf	2500	34	31½	33⅜	33
38½	12	..	Am & For Pow 6	1900	29	27	29	27
17	3⅞	..	Am & For Pow 2pf	2800	11½	10¾	11⅜	10¾
6½	2¼	..	Am Hide & L	0400	5	5	5	4⅝
39½	17	..	Am Hide & L pf	500	34	33¼	33½	33¼
37¼	29⅛	2.40	Am Home pf	4800	31⅜	31	31¼	31½
4⅝	2⅜	..	Am Ice	2200	3	2¾	2⅞	3
9⅞	4½	..	Am International	2400	9¼	8¾	9¼	8¾
6	⅜	..	Am La Fr pf (h)	10	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	4½
20¾	9	..	Am Locomotive	500	16½	16	16¼	16
58⅝	32	..	Am Loco pf	100	51⅞	51⅞	51⅞	52
9¾	4¼	..	Am Mach & Met	400	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
24¼	15½	..	Am Metal	900	23¼	23¼	24¼	23½
24⅝	18½	.80	Am Mach&Fy	400	23¾	23¼	23¾	23⅝
9¼	1½	..	Am Power & Lt	21500	6⅝	5⅞	6⅜	6
41½	8¾	..	Am P&L 5% pf	6500	29½	27⅞	29⅜	26¾
49½	10¼	..	Am P&L 6% pf	8500	36½	34½	53¾	33
18¾	10¼	..	Am Radiator	5800	18	17⅜	17⅞	17⅜
25¾	13⅛	..	Am Rolling Mill	4200	25½	24½	24¾	24⅝
98¾	66	5	Am Safety Razor	100	87¼	87¼	78¼	..
12¼	4½	..	Am Seating	400	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾
26⅞	18¼	1	Am Sum Tob	800	26½	25¾	26⅜	25⅞
26¼	20	2	Am Shipbuilding	40	24¾	24½	24½	24½
47¼	31⅝	..	Am Smelt & Ref	12600	47¼	45½	46⅝	45⅞
117¼	103	13½g	Am Sm&R 6% pf	100	107	107	107	108½
78	63	3f	Am Snuff	100	72	72	72	..
78	71½	5	Am Tob	500	98¼	98¼	98¼	89
101¼	74⅜	5	Am Tob B	400	101	100	100	100¼
20⅜	12	..	Am SteelFdries	500	19½	19¼	19½	18¾
106	88	2	Am Steel F pf	400	100	99	100	100
70⅝	32¼	2	Am Sugar Ref	100	54¾	54¾	54¾	..
43	33½	2f	Am Stores	100	36½	36½	36½	36¾
142½	98⅞	9	Am Tel & Tel	2600	138¾	134¾	136	135¾
19⅜	9	..	Am Typ F pf (h)	100	17¼	16¾	17	17½
9¾	7⅛	..	Am Wat W E	12600	15¾	14⅜	15⅝	14½
80	48	6	Am Wat Ipf	100	78½	76½	76½	77
9¼	4⅜	..	Am Woolen	400	8¼	8	8¼	8⅛
51½	35⅜	..	Am Woolen pf	400	46½	45½	46⅝	46
3¼	⅞	..	Am Writ Pap (h)	300	1⅜	⅞	1	..
26½	8	..	Anaconda Cop	31500	20½	19⅝	20½	19⅜
78	16⅛	..	Anaconda Wire	100	27½	27½	27½	27⅛
17⅝	12½	.60	Anchor Cap	100	13¾	13¾	13¾	13⅜
9	2⅛	..	Andes Copper	200	8⅜	8	8⅜	8⅛
25	16	1f	Archer Daniels	2100	20	19⅞	20	19⅞
6½	3¼	..	Armour Ill	6900	4⅜	4¼	4¼	4¼
70⅜	55½	6	Armour Ill pr pf	900	63	62½	62½	63
7½	4	..	Arnold Constable	100	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
39¾	21	6½	Armstrong Cork	1600	31	29¾	31	30⅛
14⅜	7½	..	Asso Dry Goods	700	13⅞	13½	13⅞	13⅞
105	80⅞	9g	Asso Dry G 1pf	300	105	104¾	104¾	105
40½	29¾	.80	Asso Oil	20	39	39	39	..
57½	35¾	2b	Atchison T&SF	1800	51	50	50⅝	50
81	34½	1f	Atchison pf	200	87¾	87¾	87¾	..
37¾	19½	..	Atl Coast Line	1600	26	25	25½	24¾
28	21⅜	1	Atl Refining	1100	23½	23½	23½	23
45¾	32¾	2	Atlas Powder	1400	44½	44	44⅝	44¼
7	4	..	Atlas Tack	100	6¾	6¾	6¾	..
36⅜	15	..	Auburn Auto	6200	34⅜	32	34⅜	32
4¼	2¾	..	Aviation Corp Del	4900	4⅛	4	4	4

—B—

6⅝	1½	..	Baldwin Loco	1700	2⅛	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
26⅞	7½	..	Baldwin L (h)	1100	23⅝	23	23	21½
17¼	7½	..	Balt & Ohio	4600	16½	16¼	16⅝	15⅞
22⅜	9⅛	..	Balt & Ohio pf	700	20¾	19¼	20	20⅛
49½	36¼	2½	Bangor & Aroos	100	45½	45½	45½	..
115	106¼	7	Bangor & A pf	10	114	114	114	..
6½	2¼	..	Barker Bros	300	5¼	5¼	5¼	5⅝
61	32	..	Barker Bros pf	10	56	56	56	56
10¾	5⅞	..	Barnsdall A	5900	10½	9⅞	10⅜	10⅛
80¾	37½	.50	Bayuk Cigar	500	47	46	46	45½
13⅜	11½	.50b	Belding Hem	1800	13¼	13	13⅛	12⅜
19¼	11⅞	..	Bendix Aviation	6400	19⅝	18⅝	19½	19
19⅜	15½	1½	Beneficial Ind L	100	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	18¼
50	34	..	Best & Co	100	48¾	49¾	49¾	49¾
39½	21⅝	..	Bethlehem Steel	6200	39½	38	39	37⅞
103¾	55¾	1¾	Beth Steel pf	1100	101	97	101	99
26¼	14¾	..	Bigelow Sanford	40	20	19½	20	19½
14	9⅜	..	Blaw Knox	1900	13⅜	13¼	13⅜	13⅛
14¼	6¼	..	Boeing Airplane	7200	13⅝	13	15¼	14
59⅞	39⅝	3	Bohn Alum & Br	200	48	47⅜	47⅜	47¼
100	90	4f	Bon Ami A	100	98	98	98	..
47¾	45	2f	Bon Ami B	20	45	44½	45	..
26⅝	21	1.60	Borden	1100	25½	25¼	25½	25½
49¾	28¼	1½	Borg Warner	1300	48¾	47¾	48⅝	47¾
45⅜	24½	2	Briggs Mfg	2200	43½	42¾	43¼	42⅝
14½	8½	.40	Bridgeport Brass	2200	14¼	13¾	13⅞	13½
43⅝	23¼	3	Briggs & Strat	500	43¼	42¾	43½	42½
36¼	30⅝	..	Bristol Myers	600	35½	35¼	35¼	35
46¼	36½	3	Brooklyn Man T	1400	46¼	43¾	43¾	43½
3½	1⅜	..	Brooklyn Queens	100	2½	2½	2½	..
71	43	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	400	68	67½	68	67¾
63¾	53	3	Brown Shoe	100	63	63	63	..
6⅞	3⅞	..	Brunswick Balke	500	5½	5⅛	5⅜	5¼
8¼	4	..	Bucyrus Erie	800	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	6¾
15	8¼	..	Bucyrus E cv pf	600	13¾	13½	13½	13
6	3¼	..	Budd Mfg	1100	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜	5½
48⅛	23	..	Budd Mfg pf	300	47½	47⅜	47½	46¼
6¼	2½	..	Budd Wheel	1500	6¼	6	6⅜	6⅜
19⅜	8¼	..	Bullard	1500	18	17¾	17¾	17⅞
10⅜	3¾	..	Bulova Watch	100	9½	9½	9½	9⅝
2⅝	1¼	..	Burns Bros A (h)	100	1	1	1	1
9⅞	3	..	Burns Bros p (h)	100	5¼	5	5	..
18⅜	13⅛	.60	Burroughs Add	1600	17⅞	17½	17⅝	17⅜
3⅛	1	..	Bush Term (h)	100	2	2	2	..
2¾	1⅛	..	Butte Cop & Zinc	2600	2¾	2½	2¾	2⅝
1¾	¾	..	Buterick (h)	400	¾	¾	¾	..
20⅜	11⅜	..	Byers	1800	18⅞	18	18⅜	17¾

—C—

42½	30½	1½	Calif Packing	200	34⅜	34	34	34
1⅞	¼	..	Callahan Z & L	200	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
5¾	2½	..	Calumet & Hecla	2000	5⅝	5½	5½	5¼
22⅞	7½	.40b	Campbell Wy&C	300	20½	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜
16⅜	8¼	.40	Canada Dry	800	9¾	9¾	9⅜	9⅝
13¾	9⅜	..	Canadian Pacific	5500	10⅞	10½	10⅝	10¾
73¾	45¾	..	Case Thresh	2000	72	69¾	70⅜	70¼
55½	36½	1f	Caterpillar Trac	600	54½	53½	53½	53½
35⅜	10½	..	Celanese Corp	4500	28⅞	28¼	28½	28¼
4⅞	1⅞	..	Celotex Co (h)	300	3¾	3¾	3¾	..
63¾	38⅜	4	Cerro de Pasco	1400	58½	56½	57½	53¾
6⅞	3⅜	..	Certain-Teed	300	6⅛	6	6	6
7	4⅜	..	Certain-Teed pf	30	48	47	48	46
4⅞	3⅜	..	Checker Cab Mfg	200	7	7	7	7
47¾	36	3	Chesapeake Corp	200	46	46	46	45
47¼	37½	2.80	Ches & Ohio	1200	46⅜	46	46⅛	46
23⅜	7⅜	..	Chi & El Ill pf (h)	300	2	2	2	..
2⅜	⅝	..	Chi & Gt West (h)	200	1¼	1	1	1¼
4½	1⅜	..	Chi & Gt W pf (h)	200	3½	3½	3½	..
34¼	15⅜	1f	Chi Mail Order	500	32	32	32	31⅞
3	¾	..	Chi Mil & St P (h)	200	1⅝	1½	1⅝	..
4¾	¾	..	Chi Mil & St P pf (h)	500	2½	2⅜	2⅜	2½
5⅜	1⅜	..	Chi & N'west (h)	300	2¾	2¾	2⅝	2¾
10⅝	3⅜	..	Chi & N'west pf (h)	100	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	..
9¾	4⅜	..	Chi Pneu Tool	400	8⅞	8½	8½	8¾
4	1¼	..	Chi RI&P 6% (h)	200	2¼	2¼	2¼	..
30	25½	2	Chickasha Cot O	700	28	27	27	29
7½	3½	..	Childs Company	200	5¾	5¾	5¾	5
25	9	..	Chile Copper	10	24⅞	24½	24⅞	24⅞
68¾	31	1f	Chrysler	10000	61⅜	59⅜	61⅜	59⅜
35¾	27⅜	1f	Cleve. Gr. Br Co	300	32½	32	32½	32
100	87	6½	City Ice&F pf	20	87¼	87	87¼	..
5	2¼	..	City Stores	200	4	4	4	4¼
18¼	12¼	.80	Clark Equipment	200	16½	16½	16½	16
19⅛	15⅛	.50	Colgate-Palm-P	800	18⅜	18¼	18¾	18
105½	101	6	Colg-Palm-P pf	200	101	101	101	..
3¾	1⅞	3	Coca Cola A	200	55½	55½	55½	55½
28¾	9	..	Collins&Aikman	2000	27⅞	27¼	27½	27
101½	69¾	7	Collins&A pf	40	99	98¾	98¾	99
51½	15¾	..	Colo F & Ir (h)	500	2⅝	2½	2⅝	2½
28½	5	..	Colo P&I pr (h)	30	15	15	15	15¼
14	3⅜	..	Columbia Gas	17500	11¾	10½	11⅜	10¾
86⅛	35½	6	Columbia G pf A	100	80	80	80	..
71	31	5	Columbia G pf B	90	71	68	71	69
81	34½	1f	Columbia Pic vtc	500	67⅛	67	67	..
94	67	4	Columbian Carb vtc	500	87¾	87	87½	88
53⅜	39½	2	Comm Cred	700	49¼	48⅛	49¼	48⅞
72	56¼	2.80f	Comm Inv Tr	2500	70	69¼	70	69½
102¾	99⅜	4¾	Comm I Tr 6½%	600	100½	100¼	100½	100⅞
23⅞	17⅜	.60f	Comm Solvents	1300	19½	19¼	19¼	19¼
2⅞	¾	..	Comwlth & So	27500	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞	1⅞
65¼	29⅛	3	Comwlth &S 6pf	1800	53¼	51¾	52¼	53¼
37⅞	27	1.60	Congoleum Nairn	300	37¼	37	37	36¾
40	23⅜	4½g	Conn Ry & Lt	20	43½	43	43½	43
7½	3¼	..	Consol Film Ind	200	4¼	4¼	4¼	4½
22⅛	14¼	1½g	Consol Film I pf	400	16⅜	16¼	16½	16⅜
10½	7	..	Consol Cigar	200	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	8¼
34¼	15⅞	1	Consol Gas	13500	30¼	28½	29¾	29⅜
30	13½	..	Consol Gas pf	400	100⅞	100	100½	101¼
4⅜	1½	..	Consol Laundries	300	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
10½	6½	..	Consol Oil	5000	9½	9¼	9½	9¼
2⅛	⅝	..	Consol Textile	300	¾	¾	¾	¾
82	71	6½	Con Cigar ppf ww	20	77	77	77	..
13⅝	8¾	..	Container A	900	11¼	10⅞	11¼	10⅞
5⅛	2⅞	..	Container B	800	4	3⅞	4	3⅞
9¾	4½	..	Cont Baking A	400	8	8	8¼	8⅛
3⅞	⅞	..	Cont Baking B	200	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	1¼
91½	62¾	2.40	Cont Can	500	84¼	84	84	84
13⅛	7	.30b	Cont Dia Fibre	700	13	12¾	12¾	12½
42⅞	28⅞	1.20f	Cont Insurance	200	39¾	39¾	39¾	39⅞
1¾	¾	..	Cont Motors	1000	1⅜	1¼	1¼	1⅜
23	15¼	.37½b	Cont Oil	4000	22½	21⅝	22	21⅞
60¾	41¾	3	Corn Exchange	130	60⅜	60	60	60
78⅜	62	3	Corn Products	1000	67¾	67¼	67½	67⅞
6⅞	5⅛	..	Coty	500	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5¼
39⅜	35⅞	2f	Cream of Wheat	700	37¾	37½	37½	37⅝
36	23½	1	Crown Cork & S	200	34	33⅝	34	33⅞
27	14	..	Crucible Steel	500	26¼	25½	25⅝	25
80	47½	..	Crucible Steel pf	400	78	78½	79	..
8½	5⅛	..	Cuban Am Sug	700	6⅝	6⅜	6⅜	..
22⅞	15	..	Curtis Publishing	300	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝
105¼	89½	7	Curtis Pub pf	200	105	105	105	104½
3	2	..	Curtiss-Wright	7500	3	2¾	2½	2¾
10⅛	6¼	..	Curtis-Wright A	5800	8½	8	8⅛	7⅞
28¾	16	..	Cutler Hammer	200	28	28	28	28

—D—

40	22¾	..	Deere & Co	1800	39½	38½	39	37¾
27¾	19	.75g	Deere & Co pf	800	27½	26½	27½	26⅝
43½	23⅜	..	Del & Hudson	1000	37	35¾	36⅝	36
10⅛	11	..	Del Lack & W	2000	16¼	16	16⅝	15⅝
95	65	4	Detroit Edison	300	95	94½	95	94
50⅜	35⅜	1f	Devoe & Ray A	200	38	38	38	38¾
40¾	26⅛	1½f	Diamond Match	900	37⅜	37¼	37⅜	37
41⅛	23⅜	1½f	Diamond M pf	300	39¼	39¼	39½	..
43½	34⅛	2f	Dome Mines	700	38⅞	38	38⅝	37¾
12⅜	6¾	..	Dominion Stores	200	8⅝	8½	8¾	8⅛
32½	17½	.75b	Douglas A	7500	32¾	31½	31¾	31
23¾	12⅜	1½a	Dresser A	300	21½	21½	21½	21½
117¼	86¾	3.60	du Pont de Nem	1500	120⅝	117⅜	120¼	116
115	104	5	Duquesne Lt pf	20	114¼	114x	114¼	..

—E—

8	3¾	..	Eastern Roll Mill	2500	7¼	6¾	7	6⅝
152	110½	5f	Eastman Kodak	800	149	149	149	149
24¾	16⅜	1	Eaton Mfg	2500	24½	23¾	24¾	23¾
29	19⅜	..	Elec Auto-Lite	9500	27⅛	27	27⅛	26¾
112	107	7	Elec Auto-L pf	20	110⅞	110⅞	110⅞	110¼
8¾	3⅞	..	Elec Boat	3800	8¾	8¼	8⅝	8½
8¾	8½	..	Elec & Mus Ind	300	8½	8½	8½	8¾
7⅞	1½	..	Elec Pow & Lt	17500	5¼	4⅝	5⅛	4⅞
28	2½	..	El Pw&L 6% pf	2500	19⅜	17¾	19	16½
32	3	..	Elec Pow & L pf	6800	22	21	22½	20¾
40½	39	2.25	Elec Sto Battery	200	47½	36¾	46⅝	..
⅝	⅛	..	Elk Horn Coal (h)	300	⅝	⅝	⅝	..
65¼	52¾	3	Endicott Johnson	500	63½	63½	63½	63½
132	125¾	7	Endicott John pf	60	128	127	128	128
2⅞	1⅛	..	Engineers Pub S	700	4¾	3⅝	4¾	4¼
41	14	..	Engineer P S 6pf	300	33½	32	33	32
42	15½	..	Engineers PS 6pf	400	35½	34	35½	34½
41½	14½	..	Engineers PS ww	800	33⅜	31½	33⅜	33
7⅜	4½	..	Equitable Off Big	4000	7½	6⅝	6⅞	7
14	7¼	..	Erie RR	800	12¾	11⅞	12	12
17⅞	8½	..	Erie RR 1pf	800	15⅞	15½	15½	16
14⅜	10½	.80	Eureka Vacuum	700	14	13⅝	14	14
23¼	15	1b	Evans Products	700	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	16⅝
5	2	..	Exchange Buffet	90	3	2⅞	3	..

—F—

9¾	4	..	Fairbanks pf	3000	6½	6⅜	6⅜	6
26½	17	..	Fairbanks Morse	600	25⅞	25	25	25¼
19⅜	8⅜

Business and Industry

Radical Alterations in New Automobile Models Rumored

Commerce and Finance

U. S. Survey Sees World Improving, Though Spottily

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26 (AP)—The Government checked over world economic ills today, diagnosed spotted improvement, and reported the United States had demonstrated a "basis" for further recovery.

Although many problems still pressed for solution, the Commerce Department, in its world economic review of 1934, said "economic conditions in the United States improved further."

National income was reported up over 1933 by between 10 to 15 per cent and the increase said to be "diffused over a large number of income recipients." The department added:

"An outstanding phenomenon of the year was the increase in the income of the agricultural population, notwithstanding one of the most severe droughts in our history."

Better Balance in United States

Chief problems carried over into 1935 despite a "better balance" were listed as: Continued large volume of unemployment; national debt increases by large relief outlays; price disparities; low construction activity and restricted capital goods business.

The review said unemployment in the United States probably was at no time less than 9,500,000 in 1934, but some 4,000,000 were re-absorbed from the 1933 low point to the end of 1934.

High spots of economic conditions in the rest of the world:

The United Kingdom: "The general expansion which had marked the previous year continued during 1934 at an accelerated rate . . . but the condition of industries dependent primarily on the export trade was still far from satisfactory."

France Unsatisfactory

France: Hopes for "an improvement in French business conditions during 1934, which were entertained by many at the beginning of the year, were not fulfilled and instead there was a steady decline in activity that continued without interruption throughout the entire period."

Germany: Agricultural developments were "relatively unfavorable;" industry became more dependent on the domestic market; foreign trade was a "most discouraging" aspect; unemployment was lower.

Russia: "As measured by Soviet standards, it seems reasonable to state that progress in all fields of activity continued through 1934, and that a record of accomplishment was set up that considerably relieved the pressure that has been continuous since 1928."

Italy: "The extreme contrast between the improvement in the domestic market conditions and the alarming contraction of the export trade was the outstanding feature of the Italian economic position in 1934."

Japan's Expansion

Canada: "The economc situation continued to improve during the year, less sensationally but on a broader front than in the early stages of the revival in 1933."

South America: Argentine recovery has been "accelerated since the latter part of 1933 by the higher world prices for farm products"; during 1934, Brazil continued to progress toward economic rehabilitation"; conditions in Cuba were "considerably improved"; in Mexico, industry operated at high level in first nine months, but receded somewhat thereafter.

Japan: "The unparalleled expansion that has taken place in Japan's industry and commerce since 1931 and the continued penetration of Japanese products into practically all markets has attracted world-wide attention."

Surplus of Feedstuff Expected in Texas

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUSTIN, Texas, Aug. 26—Favorable weather conditions having prevailed, Texas bids fair to have a surplus of feedstuff in many sections of the State, it is indicated by the latest report of the federal-state crop reporting bureau of the United States Department of Agriculture.

Observers Abroad Assert Upturn Is Real

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York, Aug. 26

WEEK-END cables reveal optimism in financial circles in Europe that the current rise in Wall Street is "the real thing." The absence of any outbreak of margin buying is the most hopeful sign, it is said. The present buying is for investment. Money holders, apparently, have suddenly decided that the ridiculous returns on their "safety" holdings in Treasury obligations are not enough. So they have transferred their interest to the stock market. In addition, a good deal of money from Europe is said to have been turned into American stocks, and may, indeed, have been responsible for the initial rise, since foreigners have long been more optimistic about underlying American conditions than have Americans.

Commodity Prices Reach Highest Point Since November 1930

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26—Commodity prices advanced in the week ended Aug. 17 to the highest point since November, 1930, according to the U. S. Department of Labor. The increase for the week amounted to 0.5 per cent.

The composite index rose to 80.5 per cent of the 1926 average. This is a net gain of 3.3 per cent since the first of this year and 3.5 per cent above the high point of last year, reached the week ended Sept. 8, and over 12 per cent above the high point of 1933, reached the week ended Nov. 18, when the indexes were 77.8 and 71.7 respectively.

The rise was due principally to the continued increases in market prices of farm products and foods. Smaller increases were also reported for textile products, building materials and chemicals and drugs. A minor decrease was shown for miscellaneous commodities. Hides and leather products, fuel and lighting materials, metals and metal products, and housefurnishing goods were unchanged at the level of the preceding week.

No change was recorded in the general average for the group which includes industrial commodities. This group which excludes farm products and processed foods is 1.5 per cent below its 1934 high. It is 0.5 per cent above the high of 1933 and over 8 per cent above the high of 1932.

	Aug 17 1935	Aug 10 1935	Aug 18 1934	Aug 19 1933
All commodities	80.5	80.1	76.1	69.3
Farm products	80.3	79.7	68.9	57.5
Foods	85.4	84.2	74.1	64.4
Hides & lthr prods	90.1	90.1	84.2	90.9
Textile products	70.5	70.1	71.1	74.1
Fuel & light mtrls	75.4	75.4	75.2	66.5
Metals & met prod	85.8	85.8	85.9	80.8
Building mtrls	85.1	85.0	86.4	80.8
Chemicals & drugs	78.7	78.5	75.9	72.9
Housefurn goods	81.7	81.7	82.9	76.4
Miscel c'modities	67.2	67.5	70.3	65.5
All commodities other than farm prods and foods	78.0	78.0	78.4	74.2

Little Change Seen By Trade Observers In Chicago Business

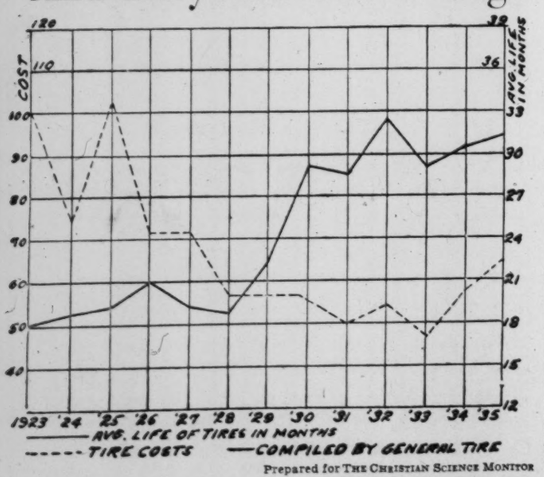
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Aug. 26 — Business in Chicago last week showed little change, according to observers of the Chicago Association of Commerce. Wholesalers had another satisfactory series of commitments and retailers indicated turnover at about the same volume that has characterized the entire month of August. While retail sales are above those of the like weeks of 1934, they are far below the anticipated figure that is expected with the close of the vacation season.

Industrially, Chicago is approaching what most manufacturers seem to think will prove a welcome upturn. A stiffening in steel demands and more numerous inquiries reported by other producers confirm predictions that, with Congress adjourned, there will be busier days, particularly among the durable goods companies.

The most welcome sign is in the building and real estate fields where rentals and purchases are accomplishing a stiffening of prices and a more decided trend to new construction.

Automobile Tires Cost Less And They Last Much Longer



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MOTORISTS are getting better value out of the automobile tires they are buying today than from the tires they bought a dozen years ago, a survey by the research department of General Tire shows.

Although tires cost only a little more than half as much as they did in 1923, and are driven many more thousands of miles in a year, their average life is nearly twice as long as it was then.

The above chart shows that, while tire costs have dropped from 100 in 1923 to 63 in 1935, the average life of a tire has been increased, in the same time, from 18 months to about 32 months. Data on the average life of tires were compiled by the rubber division of the United States Department of Commerce.

Whole Steel Trade Is Optimistic Over Future Operations

By H. A. Knight

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 26—Optimism considering the future of steel is apparent both within and outside of steel circles. The official estimate for the average pace over the last week was 48.8 per cent of capacity, as put out by the American Iron and Steel Institute, while unofficial estimates place the gait as high as 52 per cent.

Demand is supported largely by miscellaneous users, which suggests that when some of the major consumers buy actively again the demand for steel will be truly brisk.

Steel makers are frequently puzzled that this miscellaneous demand can be so buoyant. It is presumed that the rank and file of consumers had allowed stocks to dwindle to low levels and now that confidence is returning they are beginning to build up their stocks again.

One of the major consumers which is more active is the building industry. Weekly awards of fabricated structural steel are around 25,000 tons a week compared with 15,000 tons weekly during the first half of the year.

The improvement is due largely to the fact that more PWA projects are proceeding to the buying state. Jobbers also find that the demand for structurals has improved.

Tin Plate Less Active

As tin plate operations have declined from 85 to 78 per cent of capacity, and as buying by the automobile makers is temporarily slow, heavy steel demand, compared with light steel, has a more favorable complexion.

Besides the good demand for structurals, plate demand has improved. The outlook for bars is better, now that automobile makers will soon be buying them for brake rods and other parts. Within another four weeks another form of heavy steel, rails, should take on new activity.

Just now the outlet for steel in agricultural regions is probably greater than is realized generally. Sales of galvanized roofs, for instance, are the briskest in years. Shipments of wire products are also unusually brisk.

It is assumed that iron and steel prices for fourth quarter will be unchanged. But little attention is being paid to prices, it being assumed by consumers that general levels will be the same as prevailed during third quarter. Apparently the manufacturers can make fair profits at present levels, especially when operations are above 40 per cent of capacity.

Complaints are being heard in all branches of the steel industry, as well as among many steel customers, of the scarcity of skilled labor. It is probable, that if steel demand should expand to that point where 70 per cent operations were needed the industry would find skilled labor scarcity a distinct handicap.

Iron and steel scrap markets are strong with heavy melting steel selling at $13 at Chicago, highest in five years. At New York all scrap available is being sold for export. Japan is buying only lightly just now. A cargo of 10,000 tons is being loaded at Baltimore for shipment to Italy, war preparations of that country possibly accounting for this purchase.

Metals Are Active

The nonferrous metals gave a strong account of themselves during the week. Copper was raised a half cent a pound, lead was advanced $3 a ton, zinc was lifted $2 a ton, tin prices advanced and silver rose moderately in the week, after having been steady the fore part of the week.

The feature of the week was the astoundingly large sales of copper. On Monday 69,000 tons were sold, probably the largest sales for one day on record, comparing with 73,000 tons which were sold during all of July, which in itself was regarded as a remarkable total.

Advances in lead prices did not dampen buying ardor of consumers. Further rises are expected this week. There is a waiting list of inquiries for October delivery, which is unusual. Producers are willing to sell only through Septembr.

Zinc has been quiet, with the price 4.60 cents a pound, East St. Louis, all week, the advance from 4.50c having been made on Monday.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 26—For the first time since 1930 the steel industry is virtually assured of profitable operations this year, according to Standard Statistics Company, which points to combined profits of $16,851,000 reported by 12 leading steel producers for the six months ended June 30, against $12,833,000 in the corresponding period of the previous year.

A decline in profits is indicated for the current quarter, because of smaller shipments and indications that a larger proportion of output will be in lower-margined products. Aggregate profit of these 12 producers for the September quarter are estimated at $2,000,000 to $2,500,000, in contrast with a combined loss of $20,580,000 in the summer quarter of 1934. Given the expected gains in shipments this fall, and avoidance of any material weakening in price schedules, larger profits are in prospect for the final three months of the year.

Cotton Ginnings Of 316,930 Bales Reported

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26 (AP)—Cotton of this year's crop ginned prior to Aug. 16 is reported by the Census Bureau to have totaled 316,930 running bales, counting 892 round bales as half bales but excluding linters.

Ginnings a year ago were 354,724 running bales, including 4424 round bales, and two years ago 459,528, including 9807 round bales.

This year's total crop announced by the Department of Agriculture as indicated from Aug. 1 conditions is 11,798,000 bales of 500 pounds gross weight each. Last year's crop was 9,635,000 bales.

Cotton Trade Opposes Change From 9 to 12 Cent Loan Basis

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 26 (AP)—Four leaders in the cotton industry here expressed opposition today to the proposed 12-cent per pound cotton loan which Saturday night tied up Congress and prevented sine die adjournment.

They said the President's plan for a 9-cent loan with an equalization fee to yield the farmer at least 12 cents a pound was a better program than an outright 12 cent loan.

N. C. Williamson, president of the American Cotton Co-operative Association, and A. D. Stewart, general manager of the Mississippi Cotton Co-operative Association, said it was possible for the farmer to receive 13 cents per pound under the President's plan.

Under that program, the farmer will be paid the difference between the average price at designated spot markets from Sept. 1 to Jan. 1 and 12 cents.

Mr. Williamson said it was possible for a farmer to sell his cotton for 11 cents and if on Jan. 1 the average at the designated markets was only 10 cents he would be paid 2 cents by the Government, giving him a total return of 13 cents per pound.

E. O. Jewell, president of the New Orleans Cotton Merchants Association, said the trade was "very much disappointed that any question at all should be raised about the present 9-cent plan."

Walter Parker, cotton economist, declared the 9-cent plan would "give the producer of cotton the equivalent of 12 cents a pound and at the same time restore world markets for cotton."

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 26—The opinion that the Government's recent cotton loan decision not only will result in the absorption of at least 2,000,000 bales more than would have passed into consumption under a 12-cent loan, but that the average price this season will come near enough to approximating the predicted loan figure to work no serious hardships on the southern grower, is expressed by C. T. Revere of Munds, Winslow & Potter in his weekly Cotton Letter.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 26—The unexpectedly large indicated yield of cotton reported in the recently published official estimate of the crop brings out even more clearly than before the artificial character of the situation resulting from the effort of the Government to suspend the fundamental law of supply and demand, states the Guaranty Trust Company of New York in the current issue of The Guaranty Survey, its review of business and financial condition in the United States and abroad, published today.

"The cotton situation," the survey continues, "presents one of the most striking illustrations of the unsoundness of the 'economy of scarcity.'

Effects of Loans

"The demand abroad for American cotton, our most important export commodity, has been declining rapidly in the last several months; and during the cotton season ended July 31 the world consumed more foreign than American-grown cotton for the first time since the Civil War, with the exception of the year 1930-31, when slightly less than half of the world's consumption of cotton was American by reason of the expansion in foreign output and the decline in world demand. The present situation has been brought about largely by the maintenance of a domestic price above that for foreign cotton through the lending activities of the AAA.

"The existing state of affairs is strongly reminiscent of many examples in the past of the impracticability of attempting to control output and prices of commodities. Further admissions of the futility of such projects are implied in the recently reported decision to abandon the Chadbourne scheme to regulate sugar markets and the proposal to moderate the severe coffee-destruction program in Brazil. Yet there are no indications that the Administration intends to alter its cotton policy. In fact, it has recently been announced that the Government is prepared to continue to make loans to producers if the price declines sufficiently to warrant such a course.

Low Level of Cotton Exports

"It is becoming increasingly evident that the threat to America's cotton supremacy in world markets is more than a temporary situation; and if measures are not devised and carried out to re-establish the cotton growers on something similar to the pre-war basis in the not too distant future, the economic life of the southern section of the United States eventually will have to undergo a drastic alteration, which will have serious adverse repercussions throughout the country.

The Week in Wall Street

By Harold M. Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Probably the outstanding event in Wall Street last week was the enthusiastic reception which the cotton trade gave to the Administration's new loan offer. For nearly a fortnight the cotton market had fluctuated on conflicting rumors of the loan decision, and the question of whether the Government would enter its seventh year in the cotton business with an additional loan obscured all other important trading influences.

The market greeted the news with a substantial sell-off in cotton. It is felt by many that the amount of the loan approximately represents the probable future price of cotton, since it is only at this 9-cent level that producers will sell it into the Government's bag instead of into the market.

The Street's favorable reception of the news resulted from the expectation that cotton prices will now no longer be tied to the apron-strings of the Government's loan policy. It is on this policy rather than on the restriction of production that the Street chiefly bases its charge that the Administration is helping the South to commit economic suicide by giving up its foreign markets. It is now felt that cotton, by coming down in price, will re-enter world markets and discourage further expansion in foreign cotton growing.

Market Weathers Cotton Upset

The stock market weathered a severe upset early in the week and again closed higher on substantial volume. The upset was generally attributed to the influence of Washington news, from which the market has for some time been comparatively free. The passage of the rail pension bill, the surprising last-minute show of power of the Administration in forcing the Guffey bill and the utility bill with the equivalent of the death clause through Congress, combined to disturb market sentiment. It was also thought that some of the decline might have been due to the news that Senator Glass's underwriting feature in the bank bill had been definitely eliminated.

The chief sufferers marketwise were the utilities. Any hope that the Wheeler-Rayburn bill would not go through was lost Thursday. As the law is likely to be enacted this week, a general dismemberment of the leading utility holding companies will be necessary unless the companies succeed in getting the Supreme Court to rule the law unconstitutional. The law will require that the subsidiaries of a holding company be limited to an integrated area. Most of the companies have either widely scattered holdings, or else control at least two groups of companies in different parts of the country, not inter-connected.

The market rallied quickly from its sell-off, and by the end of the week, in spite of continued weakness in the utilities, had reached new highs on the upswing. Business news helping to support the rise included the seventh successive increase in steel operations, and the continued excellent figures on electric power output. The continuance by A. T. & T. of the regular dividend was no surprise, the Street having apparently concluded that even though part of the current Telephone dividend is being paid out of surplus, the rapid recovery in business will obviate the necessity for cutting the rate. War talk helped some stocks, particularly the steels. Although it is not expected that sales to combatants will be allowed, it is anticipated that neutral nations will be stimulated to arm more heavily.

Government Bonds Weak

Government bonds showed persistent weakness, led by the 2¾'s of 1955-1960, and the longest government maturity now outstanding, of which additional blocks have been sold at auction. This issue dipped below par on Friday for the first time since issuance, and closed the week about 2 points below its high of 101 28-32 early in July.

This decline comes at an inopportune time, for a large exchange offering on the last block of called Fourth Liberty bonds, amounting to $1,250,000,000 and due on Oct. 15, must be made soon. Mr. T. Jefferson Coolidge, representative of the Treasury, was in town last week and is said to have had a meeting with Federal Reserve authorities and leading government bond dealers. The Treasury's exchange offering is expected to include a choice of a short and a long term offering, the one a note the other a bond. It is now conjectured that a 3 per cent coupon on the bond may be necessaary.

The auction offerings continue to be given in some quarters as reason for the decline, but conservative opinion scouts the notion. Some bankers suggest that if the auction offerings have held Treasury bond prices down it is not a bad thing, as some decline is inevitable when business picks up, and the lower the peak the less the fall.

Turning Point

Other people are not surprised by the decline but believe it marks the inevitable turning point in interest rates as business picks up. It is thought that many corporations have been keeping their cash in the form of government bonds, the income from which is exempt from corporation taxes. As these firms begin to expand, the theory runs, they do not turn to the banks for commercial loans and they do not immediately go into the new capital market with bond offerings. Instead they sell out part of their portfolio of government bonds, which they have been holding for some years and on which they have handsome profits. Thus the first effect of improving business on interest rates does not appear in the prices of prime commercial paper but in the prices of government bonds.

Investment offerings were only $17,000,000 for the week, and did not include a single corporate offering, confirming predictions made early this month that the large volume of refunding offerings of July would not be repeated in August.

The Street is busy assimilating the final details of the new Bank Act of 1935 which is likely to be signed by the President this week. Although the official expressions of the bankers were favorable, their actual feelings about it are pretty lukewarm. There was some sardonic comment during the week on the statement in the annual report of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation that average losses in failed banks in the last 70 years have been one third of 1 per cent. This is four times the amount the law requires the banks to contribute to the FDIC.

Conjectures are already beginning as to whose heads will fall among the members of the present Federal Reserve Board, which is to be reconstituted by Feb. 1, 1936.

Motor Production To Reach 3,000,000 Mark in Six Weeks

DETROIT, Aug. 26 (AP)—The automobile industry will reach the 3,000,000-unit mark in its 1935 production program within the next six weeks.

This is indicated on the basis of output to date, the probable activity of the various plants between now and Oct. 1, and the demand that has kept several plants in production of current models well beyond the date set for switching over to next year's types.

The proximity of the new model season has started the usual flood of rumors regarding the changes to be made in certain lines of passenger cars. On the one hand gossip has it that only minor alterations are planned for certain cars of the medium or lower priced brackets. In other sources the statement is heard that the industry, having made so few important changes generally during the "recovery" period, is planning to spend much more money on new machinery than it has in any one year since the curtailment of buying power began.

There appears to be basis for both assertions. Some makers who brought out radically changed cars for this year's campaign are planning a few alterations in body lines, while others who made few changes in their 1935 types are generally credited with planning significant innovations.

Day and night activity in the die and tool-making shops bears out the assertion of those who look for many materially changed vehicles in the 1936 lines. The tool plant activity is more pronounced at this time than it has been for several years past during the period immediately preceding new model production.

A number of the industry's leading producing units already have or are about to shut down for their customary vacation periods. Some have utilized the stilling of assembly lines to place new production equipment in the plants. Others, however, are planning to turn out more of this year's models to meet a demand that was not entirely filled when the vacation period began.

What volume of production on current models remains to be disposed of is largely conjectural, but the fact that the 3,000,000-unit mark will be reached about Oct. 1 appears to further assure the realization of the industry's officially estimated production of 3,525,000 cars and trucks for the calendar year.

The last time the industry touched the 3,500,000 mark was in 1930. The final quarter of that year saw 426,000 units come off the assembly lines, despite the fact the production trend then was definitely downward.

Canadian Business Making Gains, Says Bank of Montreal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 26 — Despite midsummer condition, there are many evidences of an upward movement in Canadian business, says the Bank of Montreal.

Building construction, one of the most important factors in the economic setup, was higher in June than a year ago and higher again in July, according to the report.

The external trade of the Dominion, notwithstanding a slight recession in June, was again higher in the month of July than a year ago, and for the first six months was 4 per cent above the 1934 half-year record.

Gold production in the Dominion is reaching new high levels and expansion is being shown in several important lines of manufacturing industry. The automobile output for the first six months is well above that of the 1934 period. Trade with the Empire has increased substantially, with corresponding advantage to Canadian producers.

The tourist trade, which has become so important a factor in the general international balance, particularly with the United States, gives evidence of materially increased volume during the present season. Last year it aggregated in value approximately $130,000,000.

Substantial Rise In Production of Fish

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26—During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1935, the Bureau of Fisheries Hatcheries made a very notable increase in the output of fish over that of the previous year.

This output of fish was made in spite of the fact that the appropriation for the production of fish has been curtailed and that prices of fish food have been greatly increased.

One contributing factor to the increase in the output of fish has been the improvement in equipment and increased facilities for the production of fish which was made possible through the use of Public Works funds.

During the fiscal year just closed the total output of all species of fish at the Bureau of Fisheries stations was 5,067,000,000 as compared with 3,258,000,000 during the previous fiscal year.

Tacoma Smelter Officials Sees Production Increase

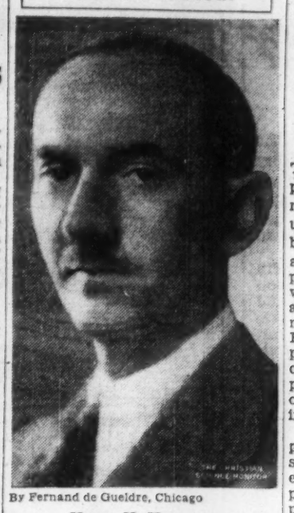
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TACOMA, Aug. 26—The Tacoma Smelter has announced that with the coming of autumn a second furnace will be regularly operated. This will, so it is declared by Smelter officials, increase production by 35 per cent.

It was five years ago that the second furnace was allowed to go out, and that was due to a lack of business.

This action of starting the fires of the second furnace will be taken in response to the steady arrival at the Smelter's ocean docks of loaded ore steamers from Odessa, Petrograd, Australia, Ontario and Chili.

Business Lookout



By Fernand de Gueldre, Chicago

Henry H. Heimann
Executive Manager of the National Association of Credit Men

Heimann Sees Good Business Increase During Fall Months

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 26—Indications point to the likelihood of a splendid fall upturn with an increase in the retail field of fully 15 per cent over last year's volume, declares Henry H. Heimann, executive manager of the National Association of Credit Men.

Discussing the record during the summer, the credit executive said that "it seems reasonably safe to say that doubts, as to whether or not the severe depression is a thing of the past, were rather thoroughly dissolved during the past few months.

The summer has witnessed a more-than-usual resistance to seasonal let-downs in many lines of activity. It is well to realize that recovery at all times is registered through a series of advances and recessions, but that the general trend is upward.

"The current improvement, however, really reflects the better confidence existing throughout the country. To be certain, the surface waters still present troubled appearances, due as much to so many undigested congressional bills with uneconomic tendencies and our tremendous expenditures as to any other causes, but underneath it all is developing a calmness growing from a confidence that even the worst of these tendencies may be behind us."

Some See Revival Of International Loans

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 26 — Some financial circles interpret the recent flotation of a $76,000,000 loan of the Canadian Government as forecasting the reopening of the international capital market in the United States, according to the Alexander Hamilton Institute.

The institute believes, however, that the lack of satisfactory foreign credit risks will probably prevent a broad revival of international lending in the near future. At the same time, the institute is of the opinion that the Canadian refunding loan indicates a narrower field of foreign financing which may prove of considerable importance in the next few years.

Bankers Accept Bank Act as 'Basically Sound'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 26—Belief that "on the whole the Banking Act of 1935 is an acceptable piece of legislation," and that the new law is "basically sound and merits confidence on the part of banks," is expressed by the American Bankers' Association through its special committee on the Banking Act of 1935 in a communication to all banks in the United States accompanying an annotated copy of the measure.

"Although many extreme measures pertaining to banking were introduced during this session, none of those which threatened serious danger to sound banking prevailed," the committee says. "We believe that on the whole the Banking Act of 1935 is an acceptable piece of legislation.

"Title I of the bill as enacted affords a practical plan of operation for the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, and the assessment of 1-12 of 1 per cent is as low as seemed practicable at this time. While some of the provisions of Titles II and III will not be entirely satisfactory to various groups of our members, it must be borne in mind that legislation of this sort is inevitably the result of compromises and adjustments, but we feel that the new law is basically sound and merits confidence on the part of the banks."

So. Carolina May Supplant Textiles With Paper Plants

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPARTANBURG, S. C., Aug. 26—The textile industry may be supplanted or augmented by huge paper manufacturing plants, at least in upper South Carolina, if the possibility for the development of profitable timber areas, including slash pine and loblolly growing in the worn-out farming sections, is taken advantage of on an adequately commercial scale, in the opinion of Eitel Bauer, federal district forester, who pointed out that much depleted land could be used extensively for this purpose, thereby providing a source of income for its owner and retarding the inroads of erosion.

Results from several experimental plots show the practicability of this suggestion. Slash pine has grown excellently, which is particularly promising in view of its wide use in pulp paper manufacture, Mr. Bauer said, adding that its good quality and quick development appear to make its planting a profitable occupation.

Observe Tree Plantings

He refused, however, to advance definite general recommendations until experimental planting of the trees can be observed at greater length. Two plots in this county have been planted four and three years, respectively, and a 100,000-acre station is located on Rosemont plantation, the property of Ross Cunningham near Waterloo on the Laurens-Greenwood highway.

Foresting lands in a good state of cultivation would not be profitable, Mr. Bauer stated, because of the time required before harvest. Any land costing $6 an acre or less could be profitably used for the purpose, however, he said, and gave as a conservative estimate that 100 acres of land assessed at $4 an acre should yield approximately $3000 in 15 years of normal growth. If the time were doubled, the value would be nearly three times as great as for a 15-year growth, he asserted.

Taxes of 30 mills, 3 per cent on the investment, fire protection and shipment to the market are subtracted from the likely gross income to secure the figures above, the forester explained.

Slash Most Useful

Use of hard woods and other soft woods besides pine for forest purposes in this section would be equally as profitable as planting slash, loblolly or short leaf pine, he continued, but slash would bring in the quickest return on account of its rapid growth and almost unlimited usefulness.

Mr. Bauer does not countenance the possibility of securing a large pulp manufacturing plant in this section within the next several years, however, due to the long contracts for wood by northern and Canadian manufacturers. Research has demonstrated conclusively, nevertheless, that pulp mills in the South using slash pine would be highly profitable, he said, and many observers agree that the early 1940's should witness a phenomenal growth of the industry in this section.

Benefits to Farmers Total $563,438,812

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26—Agricultural Adjustment Administration reports that during the 1935 fiscal year it has expended a total of $807,686,134 from available funds amounting to $960,334,220, thus carrying a balance of $152,466,086 forward into the current fiscal year.

The expenditures included $563,438,812 in rental and benefit payments to farmers under adjustment contracts in five commodity programs; $12,591,001 for removal and conservation of surplus agricultural commodities; $148,520,819 for drought relief, food conservation and disease eradication activities; $13,704,070 in connection with trust fund operations; $38,583,642 for administrative expenses; $30,292,782 for refunds of taxes, and $737,005 for disbursement expense.

Worker Copartnership Encouraged in Canada

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL, Aug. 26—Partnership of labor and capital is demonstrated in a series of advertisements appearing in Canadian newspapers in which a large oil company states that a few days ago 208,528 shares of stock in the company with a market value of $4,000,000 were distributed to the company's employees.

It tells also that of the 55,000 shareholders in Canada more than 5000 are employees of the company.

The company encouraged and assisted its workers to acquire ownership and partnership for two reasons: because it wished to be fair to workers who were helping to build up the industry, and because it wanted its employees to have a real interest in the character of the company's service.

GREATER NET POWER!
AIR-CONDITIONED GASOLINE
PLUS CLEAN BURNING GUARANTEE
GREATER NET POWER.
AIR-CONDITIONED
AMERICAN GAS

The Children's Page

A Monday Page

The Tin Kettle Man

PETER was standing by the garden gate waiting. Every now and again he would put his head out and look eagerly down the smooth gray road that seemed to stretch for miles and miles.

Peter was waiting for the Tin Kettle Man. He knew that very soon now the Tinker and his cart would come clip-clop, clip-clopping into view. What was that dark speck far, far away? Peter clapped his hands as it drew nearer. Yes it was the Tin Kettle Man. Soon he was able to recognize the gray pony, the black covered cart with its sides hung with saucepans, knives, brooms, garden tools, and many other useful things.

Jo, the Tinker, or Tin Kettle Man as Peter had nicknamed him, waved his whip as he caught sight of the little boy waiting so eagerly by the garden gate.

"Afternoon, sonny!" he called gaily as he drew up.

Peter ran out.

"Can I look" he called excitedly. "Is it still there?"

The Tin Kettle Man nodded.

"Yes," he replied, "It's still there, safe and sound."

And so it was, hanging in its usual place, the gay orange kettle that Peter loved so much, and for which he was saving his money in order that he might give it to Mother. The Tin Kettle Man had made a suggestion to Peter when first the little boy had told him of his idea.

The Tin Kettle Man's Proposal

"That there kettle is a mighty fine kettle," he said, "the King himself couldn't want a better. Now, how would it be if you was to give me something each week when I goes by, you won't miss the money that way, and very soon the kettle will be yours."

Peter thought it a very good idea. Every Saturday he was given his pocket money, and he reckoned that if he paid nearly all of it each week to the Tinker, in five weeks the kettle would be his. Then a thought struck him.

"What would happen if somebody else were to want it as much as I do?" he inquired anxiously. "It's such a beautiful kettle I should have thought that everyone would want to buy it."

The Tinker considered for a moment.

"Well," he said, "folks mostly like the black ones, more serviceable they say, and I've a wonderful selection. Look!" And he pointed to the row of shining black kettles on the side of his van. "But if anybody did want the orange kettle, well—you should have all your money back, or, if you liked, you could buy something else—a fine saucepan, or maybe a handsome jug blue as the sky above."

But Peter shook his head. He did not want anything else. He pictured the orange kettle in the kitchen, warm, friendly, singing on the hob.

This evening Jo looked down into the eager little face

"Only one week more," he said, as Peter extracted the money from a very small trouser pocket. "One week more and the kettle will be yours!"

Marigolds and an Orange Kettle

Very early on the day of the Tin Kettle Man's next visit, the day when the last payment was to be made, Peter ran out into his garden. To his joy he found that all his marigolds were out and waiting to be picked. They turned shy, dewy faces to him as he filled his arms and ran into the house.

"I've growed these all for you," he explained to his mother as she smiled and thanked him, arranging them in a big bowl in the cool sitting room.

"They look like the sun," she said.

"They're only the beginning!" Peter cried. "I've got another present for you—at least—" he paused anxiously, "I think I have but he—I mean it doesn't come till after tea. It's yellow, like the sun too."

Five o'clock! Peter was standing by the garden gate watching. Six o'clock, and still the Tinker had not come. A quarter past six, and someone was calling, "Bedtime, Peter, bedtime!"

Then suddenly a familiar speck appeared far away down the road. Peter gazed intently. It drew nearer. Yes—there was the Tinker waving his whip at him, and there, bobbing, dancing on its string, so gay, so sure of its welcome, was the orange kettle.

Peter gave a shout, and Mummie came out just as the Tinker was putting it into the little boy's hands.

"I knew you wanted a new one, and I knew you like bright things," he said that evening, as his mother undressed him and he told her the story.

"It is the loveliest kettle I have ever had," she answered, looking at him with shining eyes.

Hidden States

Puzzle

In each of the following sentences the name of a State is hidden. Can you find them all?

1. **Where the seams connect I cut the edges very carefully.**
2. **There is one broken tuck yet to repair.**
3. **Let's go to the garden now or we may miss our ice cream.**
4. **These pansies are pretty, and their color adorable.**
5. **And these flowers are large or giant asters.**
6. **Someone hid a hose one day and we couldn't water the garden.**
7. **Few people went to the new park at first, but more go now.**
8. **I took Grandma in early this morning.**

"Come Back, Willie Mouse," Shouted Mrs. Bear — Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Willie Mouse's Balloon Flight

By **Ralph Bergengren**

MAYOR JOHN BEAR of Animal Town sat on his porch resting after his day at the Town Hall and eating a candied carrot as he looked at the moon. It was not a screened porch, because in Animal Town nobody would have thought of doing such an unkind thing to a winged insect as to prevent the little creature from flying anywhere that it would. If a mosquito came nearer Mayor Bear than Mayor Bear really liked, he waved his paw gently and the little winged insect flew away in another direction.

"I shall take my pink cotton wrapper for morning wear," said Mrs. Bear, placidly waving away a mosquito, "and my blue sports skirt and black-and-white polka-dotted shirtwaist for croquet, and my green silk for dinner and the social evenings. And, of course, my bathing suit. But I do wish you were coming, too, John."

"Not for me. Not for me," said Mr. Bear. "A Mayor must remain at his post. Other animals may take vacations. But not a Mayor. But don't worry about me, Anne. I shall do very well. Very well. I shall get my own breakfasts and have lunch and dinner at the Animal Town Club. It is a good thing for an animal to be left once a year to keep house by himself. Makes him appreciate being married."

"I do think," said Mrs Bear, "that Animal Town might manage to get along by itself for two weeks."

"Probably it would," said Mr. Bear, shaking his head to dislodge a mosquito that had approached quietly and paused on his nose. "But then again it might not. Something might come up. I don't know what—but something. And where would Animal Town be then if the Mayor was off at Animal-Town-by-the-Sea perhaps playing croquet or perhaps disporting himself in the surf? No, no. It is better to be a slave to duty than a slave to pleasure." Mayor Bear swallowed the last bit of his candied carrot and licked his paw.

Animal-Town-by-the-Sea

Mr. and Mrs. Bear were discussing the annual visit of Mrs. Bear and their two children, Theodore and Dorothy, to Animal-Town-by-the-Sea. Years ago, before he was elected Mayor of Animal Town, Mr. Bear had always accompanied Mrs. Bear on this holiday, but, as he had said after his first election, a Mayor's place is in the Town Hall. To be sure, nothing had ever turned up that demanded his immediate attention while Mrs. Bear and the children were at Animal-Town-by-the-Sea. But something might. So each year Mayor Bear wrote a letter to Mr. R. Fox, Proprietor of Clamshell Inn, Animal-Town-by-the-Sea, engaged room and board for Mrs. Bear and the children, saw them off at the railway station, returned to his office in the Town Hall and went to sleep under the desk. And if anything did turn up, why, there he would be.

Animal-Town-by-the-Sea attracted a good many summer visitors. There was the sea for one thing, and it was generally agreed that if an animal enjoyed surf bathing, there was no place anywhere that he or she could find surfier surf. It was not like Lollipop Pond, where there was no surf at all and a good swimmer could swim all the way across and back again without stopping. The sea was so big that even the best swimmer couldn't have swum across, to say nothing of swimming back, without stopping, and the surf was so high that it would have been dangerous to bathe in if it hadn't been for Lemuel Squirrel, the Life Saver. Lemuel laughed at surf, and if an inexperienced surf bather got upset, he plunged into the sea and pulled the inexperienced surf bather out before he hardly knew what had happened. And then sometimes the inexperienced surf bather tried it again, and the surf upset him, and Lemuel Squirrel plunged into the sea and pulled the inexperienced surf bather out, and they both laughed and laughed.

Nearly all the animals in Animal Town had been to Animal-Town-by-the-Sea sometime or other. Some went every summer and spent a week or two at Clamshell Inn or the Surfside Hotel, which was bigger than Clamshell Inn, but, as Mrs. Bear said, nothing like so seasidey. And some, like the T. Wentworth Bears, had cottages which were closed up in winter. And some boarded with animals who lived in Animal-Town-by-the-Sea all the year round and made a living by taking boarders in summer. Mr. and Mrs. John Bear had spent their honeymoon at Clamshell Inn, and that was another reason why she preferred it to the Surfside Hotel.

At about the same time that Mayor and Mrs. Bear were discussing Mrs. Bear's coming visit to Animal-Town-by-the-Sea, Mr. and Mrs. William Henry Mouse were discussing Mrs. Mouse's, sitting on the front steps of their house and waving away the mosquitoes.

"The salt air," said Mrs. Mouse, "the salt air will be so good for the children."

"I dare say it will," said Mr. Mouse.

"It would be good for you, too, William Henry," said Mrs. Mouse.

"I dare say it would," said Mr. Mouse.

"Of course," said Mrs. Mouse, "I wouldn't think of going away from you, even for two weeks, if it wasn't for the children. But here in Animal Town we never get any salt air."

"Not a bit," said Mr. Mouse. "Plenty of salt. All the salt anybody can buy at the grocery store. But no salt air."

"And such a change," said Mrs. Mouse, "for the children. All day long playing in the sand and watching the ships and wading in the surf and filling their little lungs with the salt air off the sea. It would be a change for you, too, William Henry."

"I dare say it would," said Mr. Mouse.

Mr. Mouse Stays at Home

The truth about Mr. Mouse was that he was an animal who did not like change. He liked his own house and his own bed and his own chair and the kind of air he was used to. But he was a broad-minded mouse, and was well pleased to have Mrs. Mouse and the children make a yearly visit to Animal-Town-by-the-Sea, provided he didn't have to go with them. One summer he had gone with them, but, as he said afterward, it wasn't his own house and his own bed and his own chair, and he didn't like so much salt in the air.

"I have just had a letter from Mrs. Raccoon at Seaside Acre Farm," said Mrs. Mouse, "and she writes that we can have the same rooms we had last year."

"I dare say," said Mr. Mouse. "If I remember, those are all the rooms she has to rent."

"I should love it myself," said Mrs. Mouse, "except that I do hate to think of you keeping house all by yourself."

"I dare say," said Mr. Mouse. "But don't worry about me, Emmaline. I shall get along very well. I shall get my own breakfast and lunch and drop in at Chipmunk's just before they have dinner."

So it happened that at the same hour Mayor Bear was seeing Mrs. Bear and the children off on the train for Animal-Town-by-the-Sea Mr. Mouse was seeing Mrs. Mouse and the children off. Just before the train came he gave Willie a penny.

"Here is a penny, Willie," said Mr. Mouse, "to spend while you are at Animal-Town-by-the-Sea. But be sure you don't spend it till you are sure you won't want to spend it for something else."

"It will be awful hard to be sure, Papa," said Willie Mouse.

"I dare say," said Mr. Mouse.

What Happened at the Beach

It was a fine day on the beach at Animal-town-by-the-Sea. The sun looked down out of a blue sky with some white clouds in it and tanned the noses of a merry throng. Mrs. John Bear, who had been at Clamshell Inn for a week, was surf bathing, while son Theodore idled on the sand and daughter Dorothy sailed on the sea with the T. Wentworth Bears in the swift pleasure boat that Mr. T. Wentworth Bear often hired for a whole day at a time. Now and then a fish jumped a breaker or a jolly crab mischievously nipped a bather by the toe.

Willie Mouse had not yet spent his penny. It weighed in his pocket as he and his little brother Henry worked busily together building a big house of wet sand

"Mam-ma! Mam-ma!" cried Willie Mouse suddenly to Mrs. Mouse where she sat taking care of them on the beach. "I see something I want for my penny."

He stopped building the sand house and ran to a balloon animal who had just come on the beach with a bunch of balloons When he saw Willie Mouse coming with his paw in his pocket, the balloon animal smiled all over his face.

"Please, sir, I want that one," cried Willie. "The one that looks like the man in the moon."

"Sure enough, my little mouse," said the balloon animal. "They're a penny apiece."

Willie Mouse grasped the string of the balloon.

"How it pulls and tugs!" exclaimed Willie. "I like to feel it pull and tug." And he handed the balloon animal his penny.

But when Willie Mouse had handed the balloon animal his penny, he was just one penny lighter, and that made such a difference that his balloon pulled and tugged Willie Mouse off his feet. Up and up. And then it stopped going up, as balloons will, and started drifting out over the sea.

"Willie Mouse, come right back," squeaked Mrs. Mouse, jumping up and running to the edge of the sea. 'Life Saver! Life Saver! Will you bring that child back."

A Happy Ending

"Willingly, M'am, willingly," replied Lemuel Squirrel, running along the beach with his life preserver. "But I can't fly."

"Come back, Willie Mouse," shouted Mrs. John Bear. "Don't you hear your Mamma?"

"I do, but I can't," squeaked Willie Mouse. "My balloon won't let me."

Out on the bright blue sea Mr. T. Wentworth Bear had said to Capt. Ichabod Fox, "Heave to, Captain Ichabod, and go ashore and get us six bottles of ginger pop at your brother's refreshment stand, the Clamshell, named, I think, after his Clamshell Inn. Take the Animal Town banner so everybody will know who we are, and ask him to charge the ginger pop to T. Wentworth Bear."

So at just this moment Captain Fox was coming ashore Up and up and up the sea lifted him on the crest of a great wave—and he saw Willie Mouse. He was a quick thinker, and as the balloon passed over his head, he just managed to catch Willie Mouse by the tip end of his tail.

"Here he is, M'am," said Captain Fox to Mrs. Mouse, still holding Willie by his tail while Willie held the balloon by its string. "But I guess next time you'd better get the little feller a smaller balloon to play with."

Mountain Children of the South

Our Book Reviews

WHEN the picture man stopped at the cabin on the side of the mountain where Melissa and Jeb and Chris lived, he said to their father "I'll take pictures of you and your family for one big hen or two frying sized ones."

Having their photographs taken was a strange new experience to the children, and when the picture man took the chickens their father gave him, said, "I'll send you the picture by mail" and drove away, they could hardly wait for it to come. Every day after that, Melissa and Jeb got on the old gray mare and rode to the post office. When it did come, Melissa could not be quite sure that the little girl with two braids of hair down her back was really herself. You can read all about it in a delightful book called *Lost Corner*, by Charlie May Simon.

Melissa, Jeb, little Chris and their parents lived in the piney mountains of Arkansas, near the settlement of Lost Corner. Many exciting things happened to the children when they went berry picking, or were sent off alone through the woods to find Aunt Ella's home place — but got lost and found Mr. Boggs instead. Then there was the mystery of the abandoned homestead in the woods and the surprise that came to Mr. Boggs down the big road from town.

* * *

Peter had a special fondness for the brown gingerbread men with white candy eyes and noses, red candy mouths, white frosting gloves and black raisin shoes that lived in the bake shop window. Peter lived in the old city of Nuremberg, Germany.

Gretchen lived next door to Peter. Often they would go together to the marketplace to watch the wooden figures of the Emperor, the two heralds and the seven men who marched out of the old clock high up in the steeple when it struck twelve. Or they would go to see Peter's grandfather who lived in a little brown house on a bridge. Such fun Peter and Gretchen had together. Peter's little cat Hansi has a special part in the story. Once Hansi was lost! With three guesses, you would not guess where they found him.

You may read about these little German children, and about the unexpected trip they took to Munich—and what they found on the gatepost when they got back home—in *Peter and Gretchen of old Nuremberg*, by Viola M. Jones, with delightful colored pictures by Helen Sewell.

* * *

Susianna Winkle is half past four or five years old; she is a small roundish person who skips a one-legged skip and talks and laughs most busily.

E. P. Dutton & Co., Inc.; The Christian Science Monitor
From "The Susianna Winkle Book," by Dorothy Mason Pierce

"My garden brings joyful
Remindings to me—
It tells me the sprinkler's a
Good place to be—

I stand on the sprinkler
And squnch my toes in
And that's when the funnyful
Feelings begin!

And my eyes button tight
And even my nose
Is all in a wrinkle
Helping my toes."

These verses are a part of the song Susianna makes up when she stands on the sprinkler. She makes up many other verses too when she does lots of other things, and they are all printed in *The Susianna Winkle Book*, by Dorothy Mason Pierce. It is the most fun when Mother or Daddy reads the verses to you and they will love to do it.

You can tell them that the book is educationally valuable because it is written in rhythms but not formal rhyme patterns. Miss Patty Smith Hill, of Teachers College, Columbia University, has written a foreword explaining what a good book it is for little children.

You will enjoy what Susianna says about "ends."

"I never like the end of things,
The end of playing bird-with-wings,
Or witch, or store, or circus rings;
I never like to end too soon
When I do a whistle tune;
And oh, I never look
To see the end of any book.
I don't like ends at all, you see;
Why do they ever have to be?"

E. C.

Lost Corner, by Charlie May Simon. Drawings by Howard Simon. New York: E. P. Dutton and Company, Inc. $2.

Peter and Gretchen of Old Nuremberg, by Viola M. Jones. Pictures by Helen Sewell. Chicago: Albert Whitman and Company. $2.

The Susianna Winkle Book, by Dorothy Mason Pierce, with illustrations by the author. New York: E. P. Dutton and Company, Inc. $2.

Lunch is Served At Eleven

There is a little shop in Southampton, England, where six dogs and two cats lunch every day. Each morning, as the clock strikes eleven, these pets make their various ways to the shop and, being regular customers with likes and dislikes, are each served with the food they prefer. Once a week their owners arrive to pay the bills. Curiously enough not one of the pets turns up on a Sunday when the "club" is closed.

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League Proposes 1936 Conference On Drug Traffic

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA, Aug. 26—With the beginning of the sittings of the Permanent Central Opium Board here today, plans are expected to be made for the proposed Conference on the Traffic in Opium and other Dangerous Drugs, to be held under the auspices of the League of Nations, probably in June of 1936. A committee of experts will be invited to draw up a draft convention.

It will be remembered that the last Assembly adopted a resolution which called for the conclusion of a Convention after the second consultation of members of the League. It is regarded as a matter of some urgency, to crown the work already done, though on the other hand there is no desire to refuse a reasonable time to the delegations to prepare themselves. The subject, however, is familiar to governments generally, and undue delay is to be deprecated.

For All Nations

The Conference will not merely be for members of the League but for non-members also, since the aim is to secure the same universality as for earlier Opium Conventions. There is no country which is not affected to some degree by the drug trade.

Further, the International Criminal Police Commission at Vienna, which in 1932 submitted the first draft Convention, is to be asked to co-operate in a consultative and expert capacity.

The first reference to governments, under the procedure of the League, was effected in August, 1933, and the second in July, 1934. Thus, as the rapporteur points out, they have had "sufficient opportunity to consider this important question. The Assembly, the Council and the Advisory Committee have on more than one occasion expressed the opinion that the conclusion of a Convention in regard to international co-operation for the suppression of the illicit traffic in narcotic drugs is a matter of great importance and urgency. In fact it was in view of the importance and urgency of the matter and in order to avoid further delay that the Fifteenth Assembly decided to delegate to the Council its power of taking the final decision in regard to the calling of the Conference."

How They Voted

The results of the reference to governments are set out as follows:

"On the first consultation replies were received from 38 governments of which the following 28 pronounced themselves in favor of the conclusion of a Convention: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, United Kingdom, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Czechoslovakia, Ecuador, France, Greece, Hungary, Iraq, Italy, Japan, Lithuania, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Roumania, the Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, and Venezuela.

"Two countries, namely the United States of America, and the Union of South Africa, indicated that they were not interested in this Convention. (It should be at once added, however, that the United States has been foremost in expert co-operation and has since made it known that it is vitally interested.)

"The following eight countries acknowledged the receipt of the Secretary General's communication or replied only in a preliminary way, namely, Costa Rica, the Free City of Danzig, Egypt, Estonia, Guatemala, Mexico, Peru and Uruguay.

Later Shifts

"On the second consultation 25 governments have replied to date, and of these the following 20 are in favor of concluding a convention: Austria, Belgium, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Canada, Chile, China, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, France, Hungary, India, Irish Free State, Italy, Japan, Lithuania, Monaco, the Netherlands, Poland, Spain and Sweden.

"Three countries, namely, Finland, Latvia and the Union of South Africa, have stated that they are not interested in the convention, and Uruguay and Venezuela have acknowledged the receipt of the Secretary General's communication or replied only in a preliminary way."

Thus 33 countries are prepared to participate in the conference, four governments have declined to take part in it, whereas eight have acknowledged the receipt of the circular letters without indicating their views in the matter.

But in view of certain reservations, it appears necessary to revise the draft for the purpose of removing difficulties to which attention has been called.

Air Smuggling

It should be noted that at the last meeting of the advisory committee special attention was called to the use of aircraft in the illicit drug traffic. The Canadian and the United States delegates were particularly concerned about the employment of airplanes by the traffickers. An air patrol service is now functioning on the Canadian-United States border. The units of the patrol are to consist of two radio-equipped and armed airplanes, and one motor-truck to carry supplies.

Another danger is that of the use of the radio by unqualified persons for propaganda about drugs. It is a possibility to be closely watched.

The American expert made an important contribution to the debate on this occasion when he presented the results. Effective international police control of habit-forming drugs requires that governments should be in a position to account for all the raw materials from which drugs which enter the international traffic are produced. He stated that derivatives were being produced and prepared more and more in deceptive form to facilitate smuggling and illicit use. It was only by the determined effort of government laboratories that police activities could keep abreast of the traffickers. In the United States extensive researches were made to determine heroin in pills, drugs in cigarettes, etc. There was a deplorable lack of information regarding such drugs as cannabis, hashish, charas and marihuana. He suggested that governments co-operate along the lines of what may be termed police chemistry.

(In another column on this page appears the first of two articles by the Monitor's Shanghai correspondent telling of progress made in China for control of narcotics.)

Chinese Campaign on Narcotics To Eliminate Menace by 1937; Traffic Made Capital Offense

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PEIPING—A determined effort is being made by the Chinese authorities in Peiping to stamp out the traffic in narcotic drugs which has made alarming headway in North China during the past two or three years. This is part of a nationwide campaign which aims at complete elimination of the drug menace by 1937.

Since the spring of 1934 stringent military decrees issued from the headquarters of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek have made it a capital offense either to traffic in narcotic drugs—notably heroin and morphine—or to return to the drug habit after having taken the cure provided at one of the 600 odd treatment centers established by the Government. Over a period of a year, it was revealed recently at the annual meeting of the National Opium Suppression Commission, 263 persons have been executed in connection with the antinarcotic campaign.

Methods Harsh

While public opinion supports the authorities in their stringent handling of the traffickers, some criticism has been voiced regarding the seeming harshness of the treatment meted out to drug addicts. The latest regulations provide that all drug addicts shall voluntarily report to the authorities for treatment before the end of 1935 and those who fail to do so shall be taken to a Government treatment center by force. Those who voluntarily report and are found using narcotic drugs after treatment will be liable to at least five years imprisonment; those who have been taken along to the treatment centers by force and afterwards relapse will receive the death penalty.

Beginning next year all persons found guilty of using narcotics will be given a minimum of five years imprisonment after treatment, whether they surrender themselves voluntarily or not. And death or life imprisonment will be the only alternative facing drug addicts in 1937.

Those drastic penalties have been imposed, Chinese officials explain, because it is felt that in no other way could an effective check on the spread of the drug habit be imposed. The problem has reached such dimensions that it is considered necessary to handle it on an emergency basis.

Uniform Severity

Apparently the antinarcotic regulations are being administered with uniform severity and without regard to rank or influence. Officials involved in the traffic have not been spared; a Chinese general caught using a government airplane to smuggle opium in Hunan was shot at once. Thirty executions in Peiping have included two police officials convicted of dealing in heroin.

A notable capture was Hsueh Yi-tze, the so-called "Drug King of North China," who was arrested last winter on the charge of engaging in the manufacture and sale of drugs in Honan, Hopei and Shansi provinces. Reputed to be worth at least 1,000,000 Chinese dollars, Hsueh admitted his connection with the traffic but argued that he had retired from the game before the present regulations were brought into effect. Generalissimo Chiang proved adamant, however, despite several appeals for clemency, and last April Hsueh was taken before a firing squad.

6000 Patients

A visit paid by this correspondent to the treatment center established by the municipal authorities in Peiping yielded some illuminating facts about the drug evil. The treatment center, which is really a hospital with accommodation for about 850 patients, was established last fall, as the result of a peremptory order from Gen. Chiang Kai-shek directing that a clinic for the treatment of drug addicts be started within three weeks. As no public funds were available, a levy of half a month's salary was made upon all municipal officials and a drive was successfully initiated by the mayor among prominent businessmen and public-spirited citizens. With these resources the center began operations last September, and since then it has handled nearly 6000 patients.

Who are the addicts and why do they take to drugs? An anlysis of 4457 cases handled by the Peiping center throws light on this question. To begin with, 86 per cent of these patients were males and 14 per cent were females. The majority, totaling 59.06 per cent, were between the ages of 25 and 39. The youngest patient admitted to the hospital was a 13-year-old boy who was found to be a morphine addict; the oldest was a man of 77. Nearly 90 per cent of the addicts were between the ages of 20 and 49.

Among these 4457 cases the largest occupational group was the laborers (21.8 per cent), followed by skilled workers (10.1 per cent), military and police officials (9.2 per cent) and shopkeepers (7.4 per cent). Other occupations listed were theatrical employees (1.7 per cent), prostitutes (1.4 per cent), chauffeurs (1.3 per cent), students (1.2 per cent), housewives (1.1 per cent) and monks and priests (0.9 per cent).

Municipal health officials estimate the drug addicts in Peiping to number not less than 40,000, allowing for a considerable migration to Tientsin in consequence of the drastic measures enforced here by the police. This figure relates only to users of what are usually referred to as "poisonous drugs," chiefly heroin and morphine. It is believed that the number of opium addicts remains stationary at 20,000 or 30,000, mostly belonging to the well-to-do classes. As recently as 1928, the Monitor correspondent was told, heroin was hardly known to the average Chinese in Peiping. Nowadays every street urchin knows about "pai mien," or "white powder," as the drug is called in Chinese.

A circumstance to which the health officials pointed as indicating an extensive traffic in narcotics was the large influx of Koreans that has taken place in Peiping during the past two years. Police estimates show the Korean community to have increased by about 2000 since the beginning of 1934, and it is believed that most of the newcomers are engaged in the illicit drug traffic.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

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Langley's
630-634 Congress St.
599 Congress St.
Union Station
J. LANGLEY
Famous for Quality Food and Service
When in Portland, give us a call

NEW HAMPSHIRE

CONCORD

HARVARD SHOE REPAIRING and SHINE PARLOR
All Kinds of Hats Cleaned and Reblocked
13 N. Main Street Tel. 432-M

GRADE A MILK
from EDGERSTOUNE and CRYSTAL SPRING FARMS
PASTEURIZED MILK CREAM
Concord Dairy Company
PHONE 1020

LAMPS
Boudoir Lamps, $1 and up
Table Lamps, $2.75 and up
R. H. TIPPET — 10 WARREN STREET

Showing of
EARLY FALL HATS
Models for the College Girl in Snappy One-Piece Felts—so you may be as individual as you please by adjusting it most becomingly!
From $1.95 up
THE FRIENDLY SHOP
59 North State Street Phone 1816

NEW HAMPSHIRE

CONCORD (Continued)

Metropolitan Coal Co.
Pittston Coal and New England Coke
29 NO. MAIN ST. Tel. 364 and 365

You'll like
the New Jauntiness in Fall Millinery Here
HARRY G. EMMONS

JACKMAN & LANG
INSURANCE
of All Kinds
2 South Main St., Concord, N. H.

LEVINE'S
Women's and Misses' Coats, Dresses, Millinery and Sport Togs
82 North Main St. CONCORD, N. H.

INSURANCE
The Eastman & Merrill Agency
Stewart Nelson
60 North Main Street Phone 1905
Concord N. H.

For QUALITY
Home-Made Candy
Visit
The Granite State Candy Shoppe
13 Warren Street Concord, N. H.

Boutwell Mortuary
Complete Funeral Services
190 North Main Street Tel. 24-W

DOVER

Daeris Tea Room
and Restaurant and Candy Shop
Centrally located in Morrill Bldg., corner of Third St. anod Central Ave.
Courteous Service. QUALITY FOOD.
We make our own Ice Cream.
We also Make Delicious Candy

Prepare Now for School and College Opening
Lothrops-Farnham Company
CLOTHES HATS SHOES
Hanson Corner, Central Ave.

LACONIA

O'SHEA'S
LACONIA N.H.
DEPARTMENT STORE

J. P. Pitman & Co.
Bay State Paints
Varnishes, Lacquers, Brushes
Complete Line of Hardware
FISH AND GAME LICENSES ISSUED
519 MAIN STREET TEL. 359

OLESON'S INN
161 Court Street
Excellent Meals and Service
LACONIA, N. H.
Tel. 595 Home Cooking

OSCAR A. LOUGEE CO.
476 Main Street
Dry Goods—Ladies' and Misses' Apparel
Camp and Hotel Supplies

WILLIAMS OIL-O-MATIC HEATING
J. J. MORIN
Plumbing and Heating Contractor
ANYWHERE IN NEW HAMPSHIRE
77 New Salem St., Laconia, N. H. Tel. 706

MANCHESTER

AMOSKEAG SAVINGS BANK
SAVINGS DEPOSITS
SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES
Manchester, New Hampshire

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained.
288 CONANT STREET Telephone 6604

Hermsdorf Showcase Co.
Manufacturers and dealers in all kinds of store fixtures and inside woodwork.
Upholstering and furniture repairing.
Canal and Auburn Streets Tel. 4620

Machineless Permanent
ZOTOS $10.00
JAMAL $6.50
IDA PATZKE
21 DUBUQUE STREET Phone 354

SUN DRY
Cleaners and Dyers
108 Manchester St. Tel. 3520-W

NEW HAMPSHIRE

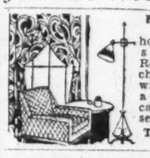
MANCHESTER (Continued)

"Back to School"
● No matter whether he's a first grade pupil or an undergraduate we can outfit him with the correct clothes. Smart styling and quality materials are combined to make real values.
CHAS. M. FLOYD CO.
Men's and Boys' Outfitters
ELM STREET

Furnishings *for your*
Bedroom
Living Room
Dining Room
Kitchen
You may buy a complete set or only the pieces you need, and you can be assured of the best Furniture at a comparatively low price.
A. A. MOONEY'S
Franklin and West Central Streets

For Buying—Building Repairing or Re-Financing Homes
Up to 50% of Bank's Valuation
SHARES ON SALE
Save the CO-OPERATIVE WAY
Manchester Building and Loan Association
992 ELM STREET

School Days Are Happy Days
Made doubly so when boys and girls have been outfitted with all the necessities from our children's departments.
Boys' Shorts, Shirts, Suits, Stockings and Shoes. Girls' Dresses, Slips, Caps, Stockings and Shoes.
Plus the always necessary Pencil Boxes, Pencils, Pens and Paper.
JAMES W. HILL CO.


PLANNED CHARM! Truly charming home interiors never simply "happen." Rooms whose smart character remains with you long after a visit are results of careful planning. Our services will help you.
The Drapery Studio
36 West Central

PURITAN OIL CO.
MANCHESTER AND PINE STREETS
Gasoline—Motor Oils
Range and Fuel Oils
Your Patronage Solicited
TELEPHONE 1784

Let our expert workmen help you keep your car in proper running order
Oiling and Greasing all makes of cars our specialty.
BROWN'S GARAGE
39 NORTH ADAMS STREET

MANCHESTER STEAM LAUNDRY
804-832 Canal St. Phone 1373

Green Acres Farm Dairy
Pasteurized and Raw Milk
268 S. MAMMOTH ROAD
Phone 3294

FREDERICK L. WALLACE SONS
Funeral Directors
ESTABLISHED 1857
116 LOWELL STREET Phone 732-W

A. L. FRANKS & CO.
1196 ELM STREET
Electrical Contractors
Appliances Oil Burners
PHONES 667 AND 668

NASHUA

Priscilla Candy Shop
Famous Store for Nuts, Candies and Ices, Also Dainty Lunches
153 MAIN STREET

RHODE ISLAND

NEWPORT

TAILORING
To Ladies and Gentlemen
Dry Cleaning—Alterations
Expert Furriers
Estate of JOHN K. MacLENNAN
207 Thames Street Telephone 942

D. J. Sullivan Company
Coal
Coke, Wood
Fuel Oils
TELEPHONE 873
515 THAMES STREET
Estate of William E. Sullivan
Arthur L. Sullivan

THE CENTURY STORE
William Leys Dry Goods Company
Newport's Progressive Department Store
Telephone 2100 135-137 Thames St.

JOSEPHSON'S
Nationally known footwear at reasonable prices.
Also a complete line of full-fashioned hosiery
(Mr. Henry Minsenberger is now associated with this store.)
130 THAMES STREET TEL. 344

RHODE ISLAND

NEWPORT (Continued)

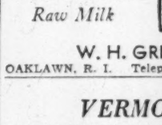
Newport Oil Corporation
Distributors for SHELL Gasoline and Burning Oils
SERVICE STATIONS:
Broadway Service Station
Morton Park Service Station
Poplar and Thames Street
LONG WHARF TEL. 2600

GREASON'S LAUNDRY
The Best in Laundry Service
387 THAMES ST. Phone 2417

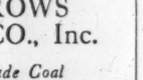
SHOE REPAIRS HAT CLEANING
R. I. Shoe Repairing Factory
191 Thames Street Telephone 2988

The Aquidneck National Bank of Newport
Offices:
286 THAMES ST. and 38 WASHINGTON SQ.

William B. Scott & Co. Inc.
Hardware, Paints, Oils, Glass, Brushes, Garden and Greenhouse Supplies
Sole Agents for Coldwell Lawn Mowers
8 and 10 BROADWAY Telephone 1046

INNES
NEWPORT TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE

Office Supplies
29 Marlborough St.
Tel. 1870

PROVIDENCE

MAELLVERN FARM
Pure Grade A Raw Milk

W. H. GREENE
OAKLAWN, R. I. Telephone Valley 845-J

VERMONT

BRATTLEBORO

BARROWS COAL CO., Inc.
High Grade Coal
Range and Furnace Oils
TEL. 952 BRATTLEBORO, VERMONT

Many Useful Gifts at
A. F. ROBERTS
Paint and China Store
Specials in the latest Chromium Plate, Covered Dishes, Cake Plates, Candle Sticks, and other designs.
Beautiful Glass Trays at $1.00.
Be sure to come in
116 MAIN STREET

Stop at
The Puritan Restaurant
For luncheon or dinner. Regular meals, or a la carte service, at all hours.
Home cooked food for sale
30 Elliot Street near Main, Opposite Fire Station. Tel. 1406-R

VIRGINIA

NEWPORT NEWS

NACHMAN'S
32nd Street and Washington Avenue

THE
New Fall Silks
Are Here for Your Choosing
Priced at 79c a Yard

You'll Find Quality and Value at
PENDER STORES
Located in Almost Every City in Virginia and North Carolina
See our advertisement under "Norfolk" next Monday

SANFORD & CHARLES
Virginia Ave. at 35th Street
PHONE 702 for
KAMO COAL!

NORFOLK

Compco DYE WORKS INC.
DRY CLEANERS
Cleaning—Pressing—Repairing
Dial 23618
Six Stores in Norfolk

RICHMOND

GRIGGS' BAKERIES
Belmont and Cary 6-0634 — Harrison and Main 1-6261
706 N Lombardy Street 47611
Tempting Variety of Baked Products
TRY OUR COFFEE CAKES

The Ewart Cafeterias
112-114 NORTH FIFTH STREET
112-114 Market St. Norfolk, Va. — 522 13th St., N. W. Washington, D. C.
Excellent Food at Moderate Prices

F. W. DABNEY & Co.
(Broad at Fifth)
Shoes for the Entire Family
ENNA JETTICK { 5.00 / 6.00 } *for Women*
"You need no longer be told that you have an expensive foot"

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

VIRGINIA

RICHMOND (Continued)

Jone's & Davis Inc.
Interior Decorators
Renovators, Furnishers
2033 WEST BROAD Dial 59179

JACOBS & LEVY
THE QUALITY SHOP 705 E. BROAD ST.
MEN'S KUPPENHEIMER CLOTHES
WOMEN'S SPORTS APPAREL
WEST END MARKET
117 N. ROBINSON DIAL 5-9149

Fresh Meats, Canned Goods Nationally Advertised, Vegetables

ROANOKE

MAGIC CITY LAUNDRY, Inc.
"At Memorial Bridge"
Dial 7718—7719 Roanoke, Va.

MILK BUTTER
ICE CREAM
Clover Creamery Co., Inc.
ROANOKE, VA.

WEST VIRGINIA

HUNTINGTON

The ANDERSON NEWCOMB Co.
HUNTINGTON'S
Oldest and Largest Department Store
927 Third Avenue Phone 7101

HAMPTON BROTHERS
Licensed operators of Piggly Wiggly Stores
STORES
928 Third Avenue
Corner 9th Avenue at 1st Street
1209 Fourth Avenue
1012 16th Street
741 Sixth Avenue
1010 Tenth Street
1201 Adams Avenue
3rd Avenue at 26th Street

THE STYLE SHOP
Snappy Stylish Smart
COATS DRESSES
TENTH STREET AT FOURTH AVENUE

Princess SHOPPE
Ladies' Ready-to-Wear
Millinery
911 THIRD AVENUE

INSURANCE and REAL ESTATE
FRED M. BAILEY
412 EIGHTH STREET Phone 5648

Rich Milk
Cream
Dairy Products
Kennedy Dairy Co.
1401 8th Avenue
Phone 8112

ALBERTA

BANFF

THE ODD CRAFT SHOPS
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S WEAR
IMPORTED NOVELTIES
SOUVENIRS
Blanket Sport Coats a Specialty

CALGARY

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call Calgary M 2866, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. daily.
Look for Canadian Display Advertising in the News Section

PIGGLY WIGGLY

JENKINS' GROCETERIA LTD.
"Operating Retail Stores Throughout Alberta"

ALBERTA LAUNDRY
Launderers, Cleaners, Dyers
Try Our "THRIFTY SERVICE"
6c per pound
PHONE R 2051
730 2ND AVE. WEST Calgary

Milk—Cream—Buttermilk
Hail Driver or Phone M 4686
UNION MILK CO., Ltd.
"Union" Is Strength

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

ALBERTA

EDMONTON

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor call 2-3026, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained from 3 to 6 daily except Saturday. 102 Commercial Bldg

Look for Canada Display Advertising in the News Section

Shop at Edmonton's Own Store

AN INSTITUTION THAT HAS SERVED THE CITY AND COUNTRY FOR 48 YEARS.

JOHNSTONE WALKER LIMITED

We invite you to visit

Our New Store

at 9905 Jasper Ave. (Blowey Henry Bldg.)

Henry Graham & Reid

COMPLETE HOUSE FURNISHERS

SHOES

Quality Shoes at a Price—

$3 to $7

Sterling Shoes Ltd.

10150 Jasper Avenue Edmonton

NOTICE

Don't forget to visit

"The House of Youth"

Where they meet the style and beat the price

At DUNCAN'S LADYWEAR Ltd.

10307 Jasper Avenue

EDMONTON CANADA

Hudson's Bay Company

Almost time to be thinking about new school clothing for your boys and girls. Good stocks now—phone 27141.

SAFEWAY STORES

DISTRIBUTION WITHOUT WASTE

Better Foods at Lower Prices

MANITOBA

WINNIPEG

Hudson's Bay Company

It's Exciting

To Make Your Own Clothes!

Everything is ready-to-hand at the "Bay." Patterns galore to give you ideas! Gorgeous new fall fabrics! And clever trimmings to give your dress that new "Paris" look!

Dress Goods, Third Floor

RED & WHITE STORES

Preference Given to Made-in-Canada Goods, Operated Co-operatively. Sponsored in Western Canada by

Western Grocers Limited

Head Office: WINNIPEG, CANADA

Comfortable Shoes Make Easy Days

HEEL HUGGER SHOES

for Men and Women

AAAA TO EEE. SIZE 1 TO 12

Yours for Foot Comfort

Macdonald Shoe Store

LIMITED

494 MAIN STREET

ONTARIO

HAMILTON

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained

32 Emerald Street, S. Baker 3320

Look for Ontario display advertising in the News Section

THE T. EATON CO. LTD. ROBINSON

A GREAT STORE TO SERVE YOU YOUR FAMILY YOUR HOME

Shopping Service, Regent 4400

Hamilton's Drugs Limited

175 John St. S.—Regent 1860

Main and Locke—Regent 2500

Carnon and Sherman—Garfield 8104

223 Kenilworth N.—Garfield 4122

Concession and E. 23 St.—Garfield 7110

Main and Gage—Garfield 4224

Dyes, Naphtha Gas, Brasso, Shoe Polish and Soap

We Deliver Anything Anywhere

MORRIS

Gift & Leather Shop Ltd.

LADIES HAND BAGS and TRAVELLING GOODS, ETC.

97 KING STREET EAST

Directly Opp. Connaught Hotel

LONDON

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call Fairmont 218, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained daily

Look for Canadian Display Advertising in the News Section

Middlesex Motors Ltd.

Ford

60 employees. Modern equipment. 6 greasing bits. Repairs to all makes of cars

447 Talbot St. at Queens Ave. Met 1840

FEARNLEY'S

FINER FOODS

Full line all table supplies.

Handle only Government Inspected Blue Brand Beef

Groceteria. Fruits and Vegetables

879 Waterloo St. at Grosvenor

Met 5404-05 We Delive

Jackson

Cleaner and Dyer

of Recognized Ability

LONDON and SARNIA

8 Telephones. 6 Motor Deliveries

ONTARIO

LONDON (Continued)

AN ALL CANADIAN ORGANIZATION

EVERYONE'S FRIEND

Silverwood's DAIRY PRODUCTS

Jersey Milk, Safe Milk, Homo Milk, Cream, Buttermilk, Creamery Butter, Ice Cream, all flavors and special creations.

QUALITY—SERVICE

We Aim to Be Worthy

Plants at

LONDON, TORONTO, HAMILTON, WINDSOR, KITCHENER, ST CATHARINES, PETERBOROUGH, BRANTFORD, SARNIA, CHATHAM, STRATFORD, GUELPH, WOODSTOCK, ELMIRA, UCKNOW, NORTH BAY, SUDBURY FOREST, CAYUGA, CARGIL.

Cairncross the Chemists

As close to you as your phone.

PROMPT CITY DELIVERY

**SODA WATER FOUNTAIN SERVICE*

*216 Dundas Street *St. Joseph Hospital

580 Hamilton Road *616 Dundas Street

197 Wortley Road

CAIRNCROSS OPTICAL CO.

BAROMETERS, FIELD GLASSES, GOGGLES and other Optical Merchandise.

Metcalf 33 426 CLARENCE STREET

Smallman & Ingram Limited

Western Ontario's Big Department Store

Our

Mid Summer Furniture Sale

is in full swing. This year we have a Deferred Payment Plan . . .

Ask for particulars in the Furniture Department

THIRD FLOOR

IDEAL BAKERY

Quality Bread, Buns, Rolls, Pies, Cakes, etc.

Our drivers deliver gladly. Special phone orders expected.

W. HEMPHILL, Mgr.

233 Grand Ave. Ph. { Met. 2795-W / Met. 2795-1

Ontario Furniture Ltd.

Homefurnishers

For forty years this store has been recognized as *the Furniture House of Western Ontario.*

228-230 DUNDAS STREET Phone Met 1179.

SUPERTEST TRADE MARK

Superior Products that cost no more than the ordinary kind. Service that brings you back again and again.

Stations throughout Ontario and Quebec

SUPERTEST PETROLEUM CORP., LTD

CUMMING

The Clothier

Moving London Store

New Address 248 Dundas St.

Better and Larger

Also stores at Stratford and Galt

OTTAWA

PRODUCERS DAIRY

MILK CREAM ICE CREAM BUTTER

Phone Queen 650

Fisher The Shop of Fashion Craft

110-112 SPARKS STREET

THE CITIZEN PUBLISHING CO. Ltd.

invites readers of the Monitor who wish to support an Ottawa daily newspaper to subscribe for

The Ottawa Evening Citizen

PORT ARTHUR

In

PORT ARTHUR CANADA

For the Finest in "BLANKETS" and "IRISH-LINEN"

see

MATTHEWS Dry Goods Ltd.

G. F. Atkinson

Jeweler and Watchmaker

8 South Cumberland Street

Fine Diamonds Are Cheaper in Canada

Best Quality in Silverware, Watches, Local Stone Jewelry, Gift Shop

Fine China Spode and English Dinnerware

Headquarters for

Hudson's Bay and Kenwood Blankets

Irish Linens Jaeger Wool Wear

McNULTY'S LIMITED

ONTARIO

PORT ARTHUR (Continued)

Visit

A. J. Dawes & Son

17 South Cumberland Street

For Fine Furs

in Stock or made to your order. Cleaning, Restyling on short notice.

TORONTO

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained. MOhawk 1761, 9:00 a. m. to 2:00 p. m. Daily. Look for Ontario display advertising in the news section

Fairweathers

presents

The Exhibition Fashion Show

Luxurious Furs and All Types of Costumes for Daytime and Evening Wear.

Presented daily in the Fashion Building

You are cordially invited to visit our Specialty Shop.

88-90 Yonge Street Toronto

SUMMER TOGS

Flannel coats, separate jackets and other summer tops are delightfully refreshed by our "REVITALIZED" Drycleaning Process.

Toronto LAUNDERERS AND DRY CLEANERS Limited

Lloydbrook 2161

Acme Farmers Dairy, Ltd.

Milk, Cream Butter Ice Cream Eggs

Midway 3541

Kate J. Nicol

Woolnough Foundations

Models of Beauty and Excellence

Splendid assortment of Hosiery and Lingerie. Our goods are reasonably priced. A nice store to shop in.

RAnd. 2129 32 BLOOR ST. W.

Hairdressing 2218 QUEEN ST. E. Ph. Howard 6720

Nellie May Vanity Shoppe

184 ANNETTE ST. Lyndhurst 7389

DOAN COAL CO., Limited

Your Patronage Is Solicited

LL. 3131 - COAL-COKE

LY. 2151 - FUEL OIL

Diet Kitchen TEA ROOM

OPEN FROM 8 TO 8

Breakfasts, Luncheons, Teas, Dinners

72 BLOOR STREET WEST

The Stoodleigh

CAFETERIAS RESTAURANTS SODA FOUNTAINS

Toronto

ALWAYS ASK FOR

CANADA BREAD

"The Quality Goes In Before the Name Goes On"

Miss Puritan says:—

Why not have my routeman call for your laundry and drycleaning?

Call me at KINGSDALE 5171

PURITAN LAUNDRESS & DRYCLEANING SERVICE

292 BRUNSWICK AVENUE

The Best Food Served in the Best Way to the Best People

Ellen Bradley's Grill

7 ADELAIDE STREET E EL. 9855

REAL SERVICE IN THE—

Moving, Packing Shipping and Storage OF HOUSEHOLD GOODS

J. T. MIDDLEP

OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE

45 HAZELTON AVE. KINGSDALE 5007

MARTHA HARPER *Hairdressing*

SPECIALISTS IN ALL BRANCHES

1498 YONGE ST. (Upstairs) ROOM 7

Hyland 1638 EDNA REAMAN

WINDSOR

AFTER 8,760 HOURS

or once a year — your watch should be cleaned and inspected, so minor repairs need not become major ones. McCreery's work is fully guaranteed.

Jewellers

Optometrists

W. H. McCREERY

218 Oullette Avenue

Ed Laird

Men's Clothing, Furnishings, Hats, Ties

Clothes of good taste at the price of ordinary clothes.

Ph. 3-4313 Windsor 415 OUELETTE AVE.

QUEBEC

MONTREAL

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained. Wilbank 3636 9:00 A. M. to 5:00 P. M. daily

You'll Enjoy Shopping at

Simpsons

MONTREAL'S FAVORITE SHOPPING CENTRE

- Women's and Children's Wear.
- Men's Clothing and Furnishings.
- Fine Linens • China • Sporting Goods.

FUR COATS

Made to Measure

Remodelling and Repairing

JAY WOLFE, INC.

MANUFACTURING FURRIERS,

LA. 7029 1193 Phillips Square

Good Shoes for all occasions

AGNEW-SURPASS SHOE STORES LIMITED

1111 ST. CATHERINE WEST

ELMHURST MILK

Cream—Butter Chocolate Drink Eggs

DEXTER 8401

COAL FUEL OIL

*DOLLARD 4601

Vipond-Tolhurst Coal COMPANY LIMITED

FLOWERS

A Name and Address Worth Remembering for QUALITY—VALUE—SERVICE

MISS CAIRNS

1251 McGill College Ave., Montreal

Phone: LAncaster 7438

Member Florist Telegram Delivery Association

SHAVER'S LAUNDRY

8 LAUNDRY SERVICES

Send Your Fine Linens

WI. 4115

LINENS

Imported direct from Ireland and the Continent.

HANDKERCHIEFS

Large assortment in latest designs, $2.00 dozen and up.

JUL. HEIM

1420 DRUMMOND STREET

STOP & SHOP

"The Canadian Owned Stores"

MEATS, GROCERIES FRUITS, VEGETABLES

Use the Phone—We Deliver

SASKATCHEWAN

REGINA

Buy With Confidence!

SIMPSONS

Guarantee is your full protection

THE ROBERT SIMPSON WESTERN LIMITED

REGINA, SASK

Hair Dressing

Mer-lée Permanents

$2.50 $3.50 $4.50 $6.00

ROSE BEAUTY SHOPPE

1830 Rose Street Phone 29868

Purity Milk, Butter Ice Cream

PURITY DAIRY, LTD.

Phone 7641 Regina

SASKATOON

Purity Milk, Butter Ice Cream

PURITY DAIRY PRODUCTS, LTD.

PHONE 5551 731 BROADWAY

Local Classified Advertising

Other Than United States and Canada

ACCOMMODATIONS

LONDON—MISS M. BROWNE, 35-39 Maddox St., W. 1. May, 0477, will gladly give particulars of accommodation she has personally inspected and can recommend; board residence, furnished flats, rooms, fur. and unfur.

APARTMENTS TO LET

AT THE WEST END BUREAU

302 Regent St., London, W. 1. 3rd floor

Free list private families, board residence, homes, for those needing care.

WHEN in Boston, U. S. A., live in apartments owned by the Shawmut Realty Trust; comfortably furnished suites, 1 to 4 rooms, $37-$66 monthly. Address SHAWMUT REALTY TRUST, 24A Clearway St., Boston, Mass.

BOARD FOR ANIMALS

LONDON—Holiday board and other accommodation under experienced care offered for all animals. F. J. RICHMOND, 221 Queen's Road Peckham, S. E. 15. New Cross 0496

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

BERKS.—Children wanted as boarders; good governess kept; games, excellent education, happy country life. MRS. CARLOS WILSON, Welford Farm House, Newbury.

EVERY PURCHASE COUNTS

Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

Local Classified Advertising

Other Than United States and Canada

DRESSMAKING

FRENCH DRESSMAKER and MILLINER makes up Ladies' own materials. Moderate charges. MLLE. COLLO, 16 Earls Court Gardens, London, S. W. 5 (Opposite Earls Court Station) Frobisher 3380

DUPLICATING

NEAT accurate work at short notice. J. R. STIBBS, Monument Chambers, 55 King William St., London, E. C. 4. MAN. 3629.

ELOCUTION

FREDERIC SARGENT, B.Litt. (25 years theatre experience, England and America), gives lessons in Correct Pronunciation, Clear Enunciation, and Intelligent Expression. 31 Upper Bedford Place, London, W. C. 1. Museum 0562.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

The Service Bureau Employment Agency

Domestic Staff, Secretaries, Governesses and Nurses

114, Fulham Rd., London, S. W. 3. Ken. 3636

Wakeman & Cadogan Employment Agency (Miss White), 16 Elizabeth St., London, S. W. 1 Near Victoria Coach Station. Tel. Sloane 2081 Open daily 10-5:30; Saturdays 10-12.

FLATS TO LET

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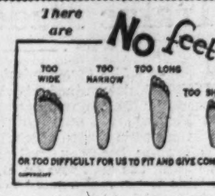

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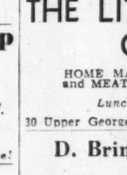

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New Short Wave Plant to Be World's Most Powerful Station

Man will pit his strength measured in kilowatts against stubborn nature in the "ionosphere" when the giant 200-kilowatt transmitter of the Radio Corporation of America is completed sometime this fall down at Rocky Point, L. I.

When this powerful station, employing what is probably the greatest power ever used to hurl international message traffic across the ocean, goes on the air, its signals are expected to reach European shores with good volume level despite atmospherics and static.

Now man's battle is never-ending with the ionosphere because this electrical blanket around the earth changes altitude constantly with the coming of night or day. Man has challenged these shifting tactics by his knowledge of the behavior of wavelengths, whose frequencies mathematically chart the correct radio path.

The correct wavelengths leap from various antennas through the world and bounce against the ionosphere like a tennis ball thrown obliquely at a ceiling. By the engineer's knowledge of the correct angle of reflection from the ionosphere the signals can be laid down at the correct receiving area.

High Power vs. Absorption

But even after man has carefully planned to defeat nature she still has several tricks up her sleeve. The gigantic power which RCA's new transmitter is employing at Rocky Point will help to overcome absorption and dispersion of radio signals and consequently pep up former reduced signal strength at the faraway receiver. Sometimes even when this radio energy is collected and directed like a ray of light in "beam transmission" nature has gone right ahead and swallowed up this concentrated radio energy. Again the higher power is expected to override even this absorption.

The new RCA transmitter will at first be operated only upon one wave length, 28 meters, which has been selected as the one which promises the greatest general serviceability. It is expected that the greater power of this transmitter when hurled against the ionosphere will be reflected to other points on the earth even during less favorable hours of operation for that particular wavelength.

RCA's new transmitter will be used on completion for commercial use in multiplex radiotelegraphy transmission and facsimile transmission. Ultimately, it may become one of the most powerful radio voices in the United States, relaying American radiocast programs to foreign shores.

* * *

Though 12 different countries contributed to the building of the Pilsudski, Poland's first transatlantic liner since the nation's rebirth, the entire radio setup of the new ship does credit to Poland's own radio engineers. When the new liner makes her maiden voyage from Gdynia to New York, Sept. 15-24, she will boast one of the most effective and complete radio installations on the high seas.

Contact by the Pilsudski with land will be assured for the duration of its voyages. Transmission will be conducted on regular long and short-wave ship bands. The main receiver has a range of from 20 to 20,000 meters. Another smaller transmitter and receiver will be used for distances up to 250 miles and will operate on a band from 150 to 200 meters.

Special Safety Device

For emergencies, and whenever the power machinery on board is damaged, the Pilsudski has an alarm spark-transmitter with a range of about 125 miles on a crystal receiver and from 180 to 240 miles by tube receiver. This transmitter is entirely supplied from a special storage battery. Another very important feature of the radio equipment on the Pilsudski is the direction finder with a revolving frame, which has been installed in the navigation room. It allows an exact definition of the ship's position by means of radiogoniometric measurements.

All of the radio equipment is provided with several antennae of different types and dimesions; power is supplied from four dynamos, located in a special radio machinery room on the navigation deck.

Besides the practical purposes of the transmitting and receiving radio sets, the entertainment of passengers has hardly been overlooked. Eight electro-dynamic loudspeakers, a radiocast receiver and amplifiers have been installed on the ship, making it possible to relay concert music, news, addresses and other entertainment to all decks. The extensive equipment further makes it possible to relay several programs simultaneously in different sections of the ship. A modern superheterodyne receiver supplies the loudspeakers through the means of a sound intensifier, serves the transmission of broadcasts. A portable microphone, equipped with amplifiers, permits the radiocast of ship concerts, lectures, etc., to particular cabins on various decks. Through portable megaphones, passengers may even listen to programs from such places as the sports deck and promenade.

[A Monday shortwave feature.]

Worth Knowing

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Ten Guesses

72

Check (√) Yes or No

1. Is it true that the average Canadian makes more telephone calls each year than the average American? (*Yes..... No.....*)

2. The Zambesi River, the length of which has been reported for years as 1600 miles, was recently accurately measured by the Northern Rhodesia Survey Department. Was it found to be less than 1600 miles long? (*Yes..... No.....*)

3. Is Rudyard Kipling the Poet Laureate of England? (*Yes..... No.....*)

4. If you were looking for the book of Psalms, should you open your Bible at the middle? (*Yes..... No.....*)

5. Is J. Edgar Hoover, head of America's famous "G-men," a bachelor? (*Yes..... No.....*)

6. Are more than three of the following words misspelled: connoisseur, seperate, Phillipines, hopeing, oblidge? (*Yes..... No.....*)

7. Did the Mayflower make its first landing in the New World at Plymouth? (*Yes..... No.....*)

8. If you were to fly due south from the easternmost tip of Newfoundland, would you pass over any part of South America? (*Yes..... No.....*)

9. Did Spenser antedate Chaucer? (*Yes..... No.....*)

10. Will the addition of half a cup of mashed potatoes to your recipe for doughnuts keep them from absorbing the fat? (*Yes..... No.....*)

[The Correct Answers, With Details, Will Be Found in a Box Among the Advertisements]

VOCATIONS

(Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.)

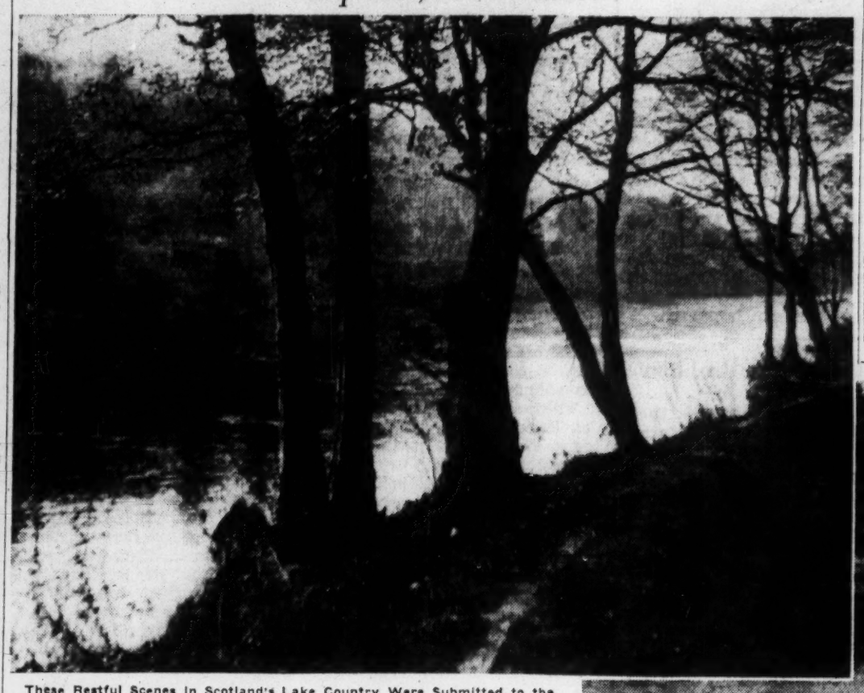
One-Inch Dolls

A YOUNG WOMAN in need of funds conceived a clever idea. She had in her possession many unusual scraps of cloth. From match sticks and wire, she made tiny dolls about one inch in length. The heads were covered dabs of cotton. These strands of wool—red, brown, black, or yellow. The tiny, stick figures were then dressed in bits of the unusual material. The designs most in demand resembled sweaters, skirts, tams and mufflers,—in other words a "sports model."

During football season, the dolls were dressed in various college or high school colors. They were worn on the lapel or any part of the costume which seemed suitable. Sport shops and department stores sold them, and the girl filled many individual orders herself. She had found a profitable and pleasant business. —Gail B. C.

Daily Features

Tranquillity at Inverness



These Restful Scenes in Scotland's Lake Country Were Submitted to the Monitor Camera Club by (Upper) D. L. Franch, Johannesburg, S. Af., and (Lower), Mrs. E. Cheeswright, London, Eng.

In Lighter Vein

Now a Pupil

Paderewski arrived in a small western town about noon one day, and decided to take a walk in the afternoon. While strolling along he heard a piano, and, following the sound, came to a house on which was a sign reading:

"Miss Jones. Piano lessons, 25 cents an hour."

Pausing to listen, he heard the young woman trying to play one of Chopin's nocturnes, and not succeeding very well.

Paderewski walked up to the house and knocked. Miss Jones came to the door and recognized him at once. Delighted, she invited him in, and he sat down and played the nocturne as only Paderewski can, afterward spending an hour in correcting her mistakes. Miss Jones thanked him and he departed.

Some months afterward he returned to the town, and, looking at the sign, read:

"Miss Jones. Piano lessons, $1 an hour. (Pupil of Paderewski.)" —*Montreal Star.*

English as She Is Spoke

Two gems attributed to Sir Boyle Roche:

"The cup of our trouble is running over, but alas, it is not yet full."

"A man would willingly spend his last shilling to save the remainder of his fortune."

Went Willingly

"My wife sailed for the West Indies this morning."

"Jamaica?"

"No; she wanted to go herself."—*Answers.*

Pearson's

"First you lose Manchuria and then three of my best handkerchiefs."

A Word a Day

The ABC of American Surnames

8

By Howard F. Barker, Research Associate, American Council of Learned Societies.

MILLER ranks sixth in the American list of directory fillers; but east of the Mississippi it commonly moves up to second place in city directories. It is more common in cities than in the country, and most so in German-American areas. It is commonly employed as a translation for *Mueller* and *Muehler* and other Teutonic designations, but the principal element among its bearers is British.

In England there are three localities where the *Millers* are especially numerous: the south around Dorset, the east around Essex, and the extreme north. In Scotland the name prevails through the southern and central part of the country; *Millar* is also common there, and in our country most of these *Millars* let themselves be known as *Millers.*

In Ireland, *Miller* is fairly common, particualrly in Ulster, but less common than *Millar.* Jews are moderately numerous among American *Millers.* Like *Clark, Foster, Smith,* and *Taylor, Miller* is an occupational name.

Moore is the eleventh most common American surname, and is somewhat more familiar in the south than in the north. American use reflects principally English, German and Swiss, and Irish antecedents. Among English-Americans it is more common than among the English themselves, because it shows a tendency to replace the names *Moor* and *More.*

Moor means "a person from the moor," and *More* means "a big person"; Moore may be given either interpretation. In England it is broadly used; in Ireland most common in Leinster. Its German-American and Swiss-American use goes back to colonial times, and reflects a respelling of the Teutonic name, *Mohr.*

[Next Monday: "Nelson," "Olson," "Peterson," and "Quinn."]

Brevities

Florence (Ala.) Herald — Professor Daniel of Paris says he has succeeded in grafting garlic and cabbage plants, but doesn't say why.

Punch: "How does the average book reviewer keep fit?" asks a writer. Possibly he does it by skipping.

Quotation for Today

NO PERSON will have occasion to complain of the want of time, who never loses any. — THOMAS JEFFERSON.

FACTS *about the* BIBLE

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.

The "Scrip"

IN THE famous account of David's preparations for his encounter with Goliath, the giant Philistine, we are told that the son of Jesse selected five sling stones from a near-by brook, putting them in a "shepherd's bag which he had, even in a scrip" (I Sam. 17:40).

The very rare Hebrew word thus translated, means literally "a collector or gleaner"—from which the sense of "a small bag or wallet" is very naturally deduced; while the somewhat archaic English term "scrip" is supposed to be allied to the more familiar "scrap,"—as made from a scrap of skin, or as used for holding scraps of food (see Hastings Bible Dictionary: IV, 423). Moffatt suggests the translation, "knapsack."

Scholars contend that when, in sending forth his twelve apostles, the Master told them to take no "scrip" with them (e. g. Matt. 10:10), he had reference to a leather bag or wallet employed by travelers in carrying provisions.

Daily Anecdote

Garibaldi's Charm

MANY are the stories told of the courage and charm of Garibaldi, Italy's hero. On one occasion, when the King was exerting every effort to have him captured, he left Italy, going across the border into France. Sitting alone in an inn one night, he was recognized by one of the patrons, who informed his companions of his identity and also of the fact that there was a heavy price on his head.

The men, more than a score in number, surrounded Garibaldi and announced their intention to return him to Italy. If they had expected Garibaldi to appeal to them for mercy they must have been disappointed. He genially suggested that they sit down and partake of his hospitality before calling the soldiers. This they willingly did.

Garibaldi began telling them of his cause, and of his adventures and escapades. Their interest soon turned to enthusiasm, then to devoted friendship. Meantime the landlord, fearing trouble in his inn, had sent for soldiers. When they arrived they found Garibaldi surrounded by defenders who repulsed the soldiers. His charm had won them over completely.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

A Gift

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

San Francisco

IN THE heart of the financial district, the Young Women's Christian Association operates a lunch-room branch which is open five days a week from about 11 o'clock until 3. The space is in a penthouse and consists of a small reception room, good-sized kitchen, pantry, and a pleasant lunch-room.

The reception room is furnished with desk, telephone, chairs, magazines, and a broad, low sofa. There are always fresh flowers on the lunch-room tables. Best of all, there is a large expanse of roof, equipped with tables, chairs, benches, and a long box of blooming geraniums. Only milk and hot drinks are sold, and the working girls are invited to bring their lunches and enjoy the quiet, pleasant surroundings. Two friendly hostesses make the guests welcome and very much at home.

The writer often wondered how such an enterprise could be carried on when the cash return must necessarily be so small. The answer was a very simple one. "They pay no rental. Mr. B—— gives them the space."

For the Scrapbook

My idea of the difference between reading and studying might be expressed by saying: When we just read we take food without chewing, and when we study we are taking food by chewing.—*Max Gilstrap.*

We judge ourselves by what we feel capable of doing, while others judge us by what we have already done.—*Longfellow.*

It is not easy, but it is a fine thing nevertheless to be modest when one is great.—*Voltaire.*

Trifles make perfection and perfection is no trifle.—*Michelangelo.*

The best way to climb higher is to be on the level.—*Anonymous.*

We praise former times, indifferent to our own.—*Tacitus.*

Crossword Puzzle No. 132

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Across
1—Bivalve mollusk
4—Jumbled type
6—River in Switzerland
7—Angular vase
8—Theme
10—Preposition
12—Musical note
13—Stranger
16—A number
17—Be indebted to
19—Clinker lava
20—Inspired with fear

Down
1—Choral composition
2—Musical note
3—Skill
4—Precise
5—Spurred on
7—Above
9—Poem
11—Genus of olive trees
14—Preposition
15—At this time
18—Pronoun

[The Solution Will Be Found Elsewhere]

Mexico Prepares Program for World Congress on Child

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—In anticipation of the Child Congress which is shortly to be held here, with representatives from all over the world, the Mexican Government has formulated a group of "rights" to which every child is socially entitled. The problem of child welfare is increasingly recognized here as one of the most important in modern society.

Conclusions which various former congresses have reached will be amplified at the coming reunion of specialists, especially that every child should be granted the opportunity to develop his latent talents and intelligence, without being hampered by economic circumstances. He has a right to play, study under the best circumstances and be allowed to develop physically and mentally as nature intended him to do.

Also that the child has a right to his childhood and should not be forced prematurely into the industrial world. Labor laws protecting him should receive the wholehearted co-operation of every fair-minded adult.

It is expected that the coming Child Congress will tackle the more practical problems of nutrition, education, etc., as well as that of juvenile delinquency. Practically all the foremost countries of the Americas and Europe are sending delegates.

Signal Mount Road Leads to New Vistas

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

IDAHO FALLS, Idaho.—A new forest service road, not yet marked, which leads from the south entrance of Yellowstone Park, in a southeasterly direction to the top of Signal Mountain in Grand Teton National Park, has recently been opened by park officials to limited tourist travel.

The road, which is a one-way climb of five miles, leads the traveler to a commanding view of the surrounding territory. To the north are Yellowstone National Park and mountains densely covered by timber. East is the Wind River Range, all timber and broken ridges. To the south is the Jackson Hole country, spread out below in a beautiful panorama with Blacktail Butte in the center. The west presents the grandest view—the eleven jagged peaks of the Teton Range, rearing their height in a majestic setting, with the Grand Teton peak dominating all at 14,347 feet above the sea.

Below, to the west and northwest, lies Jackson Lake and Moran, the long shore line of the lake being clearly visible in its entirety from the Signal top.

On reaching the top the traveler is greeted by Joe Sheffield, Jackson Hole pioneer of '83, armed with a powerful pair of binoculars, ever on the lookout for smoke and the sign of fire.

Venice Coined Sequins

The sequin was a Venetian gold coin, first minted about 1280. It was worth about nine shillings.

Christian Science Services on Radio

(All times given are local)

For Sunday, Sept. 1

New England

Massachusetts

Boston—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., WNAC, 1230kc., and WIXAL, 15.24mc.

Eastern States

New York

New York City—Fourteenth Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WMCA, 570kc.

Central States

Illinois

Chicago—Seventh Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., WCFL, 970kc; W9XAA, 40.34mc.

Indiana

Terre Haute—First Church of Christ Scientist, 8 p. m., WBOW, 1310kc.

Minnesota

Minneapolis—Second Church of Christ Scientist, 10:45 a. m., WDGY, 1090kc.

Ohio

Cincinnati—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WKRC, 550kc.
Cleveland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WJAY, 610kc.

Texas

Beaumont—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KFDM, 560kc.

Pacific States

California

Long Beach—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KFOX, 1250kc.

Oregon

Portland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KEX, 1180kc.

Washington

Seattle—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KJR, 970kc.

Territories

Hawaii

Honolulu—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KGMB, 1320kc.

Canada

Ontario

Toronto—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CFRB, 690kc.

[A Monday Feature]

Forthcoming Lectures On Christian Science

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

United States

California

Crescent City: Enderts Theater, H and Third Streets, 3 p. m., Sept. 1.
Los Angeles (Second Church): Church Edifice, 948 West Adams Boulevard, 8 p. m., Sept. 6.
Los Angeles (Ninth Church): Church Edifice, 433 South Normandie Avenue, 8 p. m., Sept. 3.
Los Angeles (Twenty-fifth Church): Church Auditorium, 1014 South Cochran Avenue, 8 p. m., Sept. 5.
San Francisco (Third Church): Civic Auditorium, 8 p. m., Sept. 3.

Michigan

Petoskey: High School Auditorium, Howard Street, 3:30 p. m., Sept. 1.

New Jersey

Ocean City: The Village Theater, Eighth Street and Boardwalk, 8:15 p. m., Sept. 1.

New York

New York (Fourteenth Church): Church Auditorium, 555 West One Hundred and Forty-first Street, 8 p. m., Sept. 3. Radiocast Station WMCA.

Oregon

Marshfield: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., Sept. 5.
Newport: City Hall, 3 p. m., Sept. 1.
Portland (First Church): City Auditorium, 8 p. m., Sept. 6.

Washington

Everett (First Church): Masonic Temple, Wetmore and Everett Avenues, 8 p. m., Sept. 7.

[A Monday Feature]

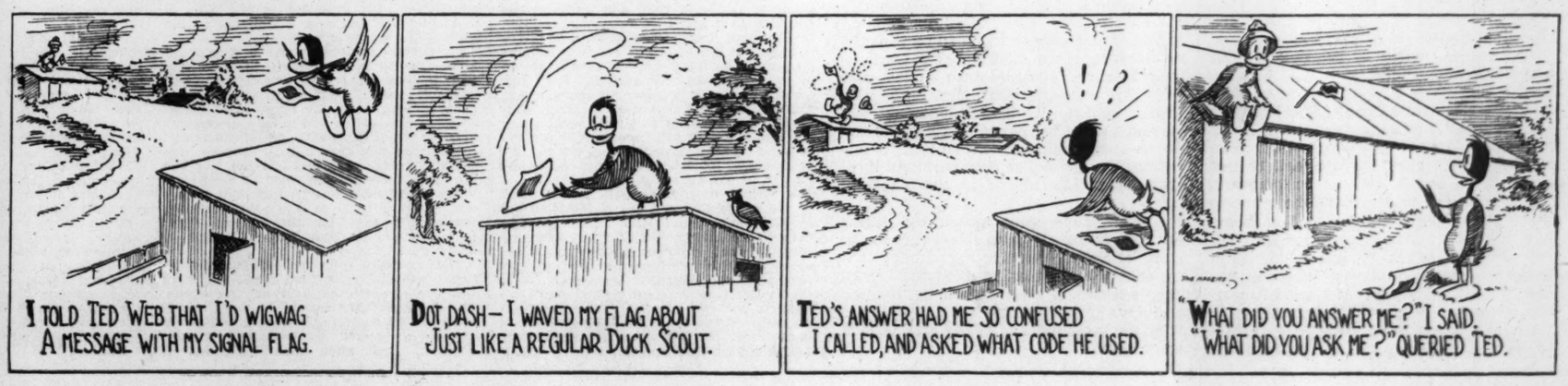
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Paying Off Hymie Dobson*

By LE PELLEY

THE NEXT MORNING IS SPENT LOADING UP FOR THE HOMEWARD VOYAGE
WE FIND TUBBY AND BUDDY PUTTING THE BLANKETS AND SUPPLIES ON BOARD
THE TREASURE WE FOUND WILL PROBABLY MAKE US ALL MILLIONAIRES
WHAT ARE YOU GOING TO DO WITH ALL YOUR MONEY?
I'M GOING TO GIVE $100 TO HYMIE DOBSON RIGHT AWAY
FOR GOODNESS' SAKE— WHAT FOR?
IT WILL BE CHEAPER TO GIVE HIM A HUNDRED DOLLARS AT THE START, BECAUSE SOONER OR LATER HE WOULD BE TRYING TO SELL ME SOMETHING FOR HALF A MILLION!

The Adventures of Waddles—*Garbled Messages*

By THE HAGERS


I TOLD TED WEB THAT I'D WIGWAG A MESSAGE WITH MY SIGNAL FLAG.
DOT, DASH— I WAVED MY FLAG ABOUT JUST LIKE A REGULAR DUCK SCOUT.
TED'S ANSWER HAD ME SO CONFUSED I CALLED, AND ASKED WHAT CODE HE USED.
"WHAT DID YOU ANSWER ME?" I SAID. "WHAT DID YOU ASK ME?" QUERIED TED.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, AUGUST 26, 1935 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

"Arts of Designing Men"

THERE is no lack of occasion today for recalling the warning of a certain Persian philosopher against "the craft of phrases which conceal desire." In a dozen countries, efforts to gain and maintain power are accompanied by lip-service to ideals in which the regimes themselves do not believe.

A most recent example of this comes from Russia where the Communist International has proposed to combat Fascism through alliances with once-detested bourgeois democratic groups. This move has been widely recognized as a mere change in tactics. Far from representing a change in philosophy, this strategy does not alter the fact that the Communist Party still adheres to its ultimate goal of world revolution. And election of Stalin to the executive committee of the Comintern reveals a connection with revolutionist policies which the Russian Government has been at pains to conceal.

But Russia is not the only place where labels fail to disclose the true contents of the political package. There is hardly a dictator in Europe but invokes the phraseology of freedom. In Italy the effort continues to picture the extremism of a dictator as the expression of a popular mandate. And yet, in Italy, freedom of thought lies sacrificed upon the altar of imperialism.

In Germany an authoritarian government, openly opposed to parliamentarism, points to its plebiscites as "embodying the democratic idea." Yet widespread compulsion is admittedly being utilized to consolidate the single-party state.

In Austria, government by decree is supported with the claim that the present abrogation of popular rights has been achieved without violating the letter of republican law. But the rule in Austria is maintained upon a visible background of bayonets. In Poland, where autocracy is attempting to strengthen its position, recent electoral laws were invoked "upon the democratic principle." And, in the same breath, a Polish premier ingenuously admitted the provision of "adequate control to avoid the pitfalls inherent in the application of a pure democracy to an electorate politically immature."

The examples might be extended. But they would only point to the same simple conclusion—that political systems are to be judged by their acts rather than by their professions.

There is need to recognize those methods of government which, despite their claims, strike at the very fundamentals of individual liberty. Hamilton phrased it during the days when the American Constitution was being formed, calling for the judicial machinery which would guard against "those ill humors, which the arts of designing men . . . sometimes disseminate among the people themselves, and which, though they speedily give place to better information, and more deliberate reflection, have a tendency, in the meantime, to occasion dangerous innovations in the Government, and serious oppression of the minor party in the community."

The signpost of danger is clear. For when a government descends to the use of force, it confesses its failure to rule by better means. As Plato foresaw, the movement of the world is "from compulsion to persuasion." And those regimes which would govern by physical strength instead of reason can contribute little to the permanent good of men, for they reverse rather than stimulate movement in the direction of true progress.

Two Travelers

FANTASTIC though it may seem, a certain analogy exists between Laurence Sterne, peripatetic author of that delightful eighteenth century classic "A Sentimental Journey," and H. W. Horwill, whose recently published "Modern American Usage" makes of a dictionary light but profitable reading.

Both found their travels abroad yielded much fascination. Unlike some travelers who love to lecture upon the foibles of the stranger within whose gates they sojourn, they observe the unfamiliar with appreciation and comment upon it with a wise urbanity. In the case of Mr. Horwill the result is to open a New World vocabulary to his fellow-countrymen.

No longer need the Englishman visiting America be puzzled when a hotel clerk asks him if he is "checking out" instead of "leaving." Or baffled at an office sign, "No solicitors or peddlers allowed in this building," because to him solicitor means a lawyer with chambers in Lincoln's or Gray's Inn. Thanks to the observant Mr. Horwill he will learn that the useful verb "to fix" covers, like the French word "*faire*," a multitude of meanings.

In America, mecca of the delicatessen proprietor, foods come in "cans" but the British housewife buys a "tin" of salmon. It takes the indefatigable Mr. Horwill's pursuit after knowledge to inform many Americans, however, that in their own country Webster says a can can be not a can but a jar of glass or earthenware.

Hollywood, of course, has done much to make the American idiom feel at home in Britain. To "stand for" things and "fall for" persons are today parts of colloquial English speech, and the cinema has taught that "drummer" is a good American synonym for commercial traveler.

On the other hand drugstore refuses to be acclimated, probably because the difference between the staid, conservative "pharmaceutical chemist"—with its calm, almost ecclesiastical atmosphere—and that bustling emporium the drugstore is too startling. And it is probable that when Willis J. Abbot, in Watching the World Go By, wrote "Fat, jolly and a good mixer, he made friends on every hand," Britishers were puzzled as to what the genial single-taxer, Tom Johnson, "mixed."

Altogether such treatise by an Englishman on American usage can be helpful to Englishmen and Americans conversing in their more or less common language.

Congress's Own Farm Problem

JUST as congressmen thought they were going to get back to the farm, farm bloc pressure has upset their adjournment plans and compelled them to stay in Washington. It is a new kind of an agrarian problem, or at least a new turn in an old one, which faces them.

By successfully attaching an amendment to the Administration's deficiency appropriation bill a coalition of southern and western senators threatens, unless the House and President resist, to compel mandatory loans of 12 cents a pound on cotton and 90 cents a bushel on wheat by the Commodity Credit Corporation. The President would be unable to veto such a rider without destroying the whole bill, including among other things the financial provision for his social security setup. It is another example of the need of constitutional permission for a presidential veto by individual items.

The significance of the proposed loans is apparent only when it is pointed out that the amounts to be advanced are fully equal to or a shade above the actual prevailing prices for cotton and wheat. Certainly no organization except a government would think of making a loan of more than 100 per cent of the value of the security taken—in other words lending money on a body of goods which it could buy outright for a few cents less. The whole arrangement is one of "Heads, the farmer wins; tails, the Government loses."

It amounts, of course, to a price-pegging guarantee with the peg a notch above its present level. The Government would be committed to obtaining for the farmer a higher price while thereby and at the same time encouraging him to produce more and so break down the price—besides all the influences of world competition which tend to demand lower prices and more efficient production. The costs of such attempts to buy up surpluses are illustrated in the report just filed by Senator McNary on losses of the old Federal Farm Board. Producers of cotton and wheat, and perhaps later corn, would become the only producers assured of a fixed price at public expense and all the rest of the nation would be saddled to carry them. This is too much to ask—even for the farmers.

It is doubtful whether anything like a majority of them are asking it. There is more evidence of a deal to exert sectional pressure greatly exaggerated for political purposes. The crop control program of the AAA has obtained for farm producers a greater degree of economic justice than any of the measures which preceded it. Even this has its severe disadvantages, drawbacks which may easily throw it into disfavor. If the demand for above-the-market loans on farm commodities is superimposed upon the AAA program, crop control will be thereby sunk, and the loan program will move in its place to inevitable debacle.

If farmers actually lend themselves to this sort of legislation they will lose the sympathy of many who now would like to help them. In turn this loss of support would mean their ultimate abandonment to the iron economic law whose rigors they have been trying to avoid. And these farmers would have only the doubtful consolation of counting themselves the victims of their own overreaching.

Down the Years With Faust

THE opening of a Faust exhibition in the Goethe House at Frankfort, perhaps the most comprehensive of its kind there has ever been, opportunely coincides with Prof. Max Reinhardt's announced desire to make the definitive film version of the centuries-old legend. For the changes which the story has undergone in the last 400 years are a vivid running commentary on the development of western thought in its attitude toward the progress of knowledge.

The exhibition shows that in the sixteenth century Faust was considered to be a real man, for he is mentioned in the account book of the Bishop of Bamberg's chamberlain. At this stage his reputed zest for knowledge led him to be thought no better than a magician. Later, Christopher Marlowe put him into a play, and gave him characteristics that made him worth saving. This development was carried a stage further in Goethe's version of the story, which ends with Faust's salvation. Musicians like Schubert and Radziwill have also added to the Faustian legend.

History, philosophy, music, and drama have therefore all given something to the story of Faust. Perhaps even today it is capable of being used to illustrate new or deeper issues. If it is, it would be fitting if a fresh appropriateness were revealed in it by the most modern of the arts, that is, the cinema.

The New Architecture
Book News of the Day

THE settling in England of Prof. Walter Gropius as a practicing architect has been described by many of our younger architects and decorators as the most important event in this field since Morris and Ruskin put England at the front of the European renaissance of the arts in the latter half of the nineteenth century. That may be an exaggeration, but it will give some idea of the honor in which Gropius is held by the postwar generation.

And his work has been, to a great extent, a continuation of that task of reconciling the plastic arts with a world in which commercialism and mechanization threaten to overthrow all the existing standards. But there is always this difference to keep in mind: whereas the Victorian idealist believed that the renaissance would be achieved only by keeping the machine at bay, this twentieth-century Prussian believes that only *through* the machine has our civilization any hope of regeneration and that only by the realization and admission of this fact may a return to honesty of thought and feeling be brought about.

The change from manual labor to the machine has been too fast for us—as the world of today knows to its cost—and nowhere is this more apparent than in the realm of architecture. For too long we have been making the machine build houses for us after the manner in which houses have been built for centuries, steadfastly refusing to admit that the machine if it were no longer forced to copy these manual processes in the present slavish way, and given a fair chance, could build a house much more in sympathy with the highly technical age in which we live. There has been an obstinate refusal to face up to the fact that the substitution of synthetic materials, such as glass, concrete and steel, for the bulky materials of traditional use has evolved an entirely new conception of building. The advocates of the New Architecture are engaged in exploiting the immense possibilities presented by these new materials and it must surely be recognized that it is our duty to give these young men an opportunity to show what can be done, and not to condemn the whole movement out of hand because it is unfamiliar.

To preach not only the desirability but the necessity of importing the new forms suggested by these new materials into the machines of everyday life has been Gropius's life work. THE NEW ARCHITECTURE AND THE BAUHAUS (London: Faber & Faber, 6s.) is his Apologia. The now famous Bauhaus at Weimar—later transferred to Dessau—which he instituted just after the war, was a high school of design where apprentices were taught to discover for themselves the potentialities of all the materials used in the building trades and in the manufacture of the endless variety of articles in domestic and commercial use and the application to them of those forms most fitting to their production in the mass. The success of the Bauhaus movement was the most important step in solving the problem—now more than a century old—of how to adjust the machine to the artist and give *both* a fair chance.

R. P. ROSS-WILLIAMSON

Books Once Were Men: Gutenberg

By William Dana Orcutt

Author and expert on typography, the art of printing and the making of fine books.

THE Gutenberg Bible is the most famous book in the world, yet few could answer intelligently if they were asked what it all was about. "It was the first book ever printed," one friend tells me. "It is the second rarest book known," another whispers with proper awe.

Henry Stevens, in shipping the second Gutenberg Bible which came into America, dispatched it insured against "risque" to its owner, with this comment: "Pray, sir, ponder for a moment and appreciate the rarity and importance of this precious consignment from the Old World to the New. Not only is it the first Bible, but it is the first book ever printed. It was read in Europe half a century before America was discovered. Please suggest to your deputy that he uncover his head while in the presence of this great book. . . . It is not possible for many men ever to touch or even to look upon a page of a Gutenberg Bible."

John Gutenberg

This is a great expert's estimate of a great book, but the bibliographical record, granting its importance, is so much less interesting than the human story that lies behind it. "Books once were men!" This first-printer volume could not just have happened. There must have been some powerful influence behind the drastic transition from the handwritten to the printed volume. There must have been some human agency to translate that influence into definite expression.

The influence is to be found in Francis Petrarch and his ardent band of humanists, who lived and labored a century before the printing press was even dreamed of.

Petrarch demanded a proper recognition of the rich humanities of Greece and Rome, which the Church at Rome had condemned to destruction as "pagan literature." Except for the zealous efforts of Petrarch and his followers, the actual manuscripts of many of our present standard classics would have been hopelessly lost to posterity. Petrarch passed in 1374; the Greek Empire was destroyed in 1453. Between these two dates Italy recovered the Greek classics and many of the Latin.

But these manuscripts could never have been permanently preserved and made available to the cause of education without the printing press. The new art simply *had* to be invented! And John Gutenberg, in Strassburg, became the human agency to satisfy this basic demand. Yet, what Gutenberg really discovered was not the art of printing from type, but rather the fact that individual types might be joined together to form words, and individual words so combined as to form sentences.

Centuries before Gutenberg the Greeks and the Romans had printed from stamps, and the Koreans had even cut individual characters in metal. If any one of these peoples had possessed the wit to join these individual stamps into words, as Gutenberg did, printed books would have come into being several hundred years earlier. In that case the art of printing would inevitably have found its way to Constantinople, and it is quite conceivable that the Renaissance should have applied itself to the East rather than to the West.

This John Gutenberg was looked upon by his neighbors as a man of mystery. He was a maker of looking glasses, but with seeming furtiveness he was forever engaged upon some carefully-concealed invention. Public curiosity was further piqued when, in 1450, John Fust, the wealthy goldsmith of Strassburg, lent Gutenberg 800 golden gulden, the collateral being "the contents of a printing office to be established." The legal agreements became public property, so the mystery was on the verge of being solved. But what was a "printing office"?

The neighbors hovering about Gutenberg's workshop during the next five years saw strange sights. This first master printer had no time to discuss matters with them—the days were all too short for him to accomplish single-handed the multiplicity of novel details required by his undertaking. Each type letter had to be especially designed, and then cut in wood or metal. The workmen had to be taught how to combine the letters in their composing sticks. There were no iron chases, such as are used today, in which the type is locked up and held rigid for the press, the earliest method being to bore holes through the various type characters, through which a brass wire was run, and tied tightly to hold the form in place.

More than all this, John Fust was making things uncomfortable for Gutenberg. Another 800 golden gulden had been required, and suddenly Fust assumed to be dissatisfied, demanding immediate payment of the bond. And this Gutenberg could not do.

It has always been believed that the crafty goldsmith took unfair advantage of his debtor. It is more than probable that Gutenberg had already demonstrated by the uncompleted work in his shop the importance and commercial value of his invention. The great Bible itself must, at that time, have been well along, for it was issued a year later. But out Gutenberg went! Fust took over the business and ran it with the aid of his son-in-law, Peter Schoeffer, who had been one of Gutenberg's employees. The famous firm of Fust and Schoeffer was thus formed, while John Gutenberg eked out his twelve remaining years as equerry to Alphonsus II, Elector of Mayence.

When next you have opportunity to examine a copy or even a leaf of the Gutenberg Bible, think of it not as a book but as the living personification of a Great Idea—an idea that placed learning within the reach of the masses and taught them the power of argument. The Gutenberg Bible is more than a book—it is John Gutenberg himself.

Some Roots of Strikes

This newspaper is not responsible for facts or opinions in letters from its readers.

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The editorial in The Christian Science Monitor, entitled "General Strike—a Labor Mistake," sets forth a rather typical point of view toward strikes entertained by people who are not personally familiar with them. It is a most natural one, indeed.

After a long, bitter struggle causing sacrifice to the workers, loss to the mill and discomfort to the general public, at last an effective round table is reached. The natural reaction of outsiders is, "Well, why didn't they do that in the first place?"

The assumption is that the method of the strike was deliberately preferred to that of "peaceful" settlement. In most cases, however, investigation would reveal that this peaceful round table has been achieved as the hard-won fruit of the whole battle. The history of any strike almost invariably shows: first, a long period of almost superhuman endurance of bad conditions, followed by a long period of attempts to get matters improved by appeal for impartial investigation, round tables, etc. It is only after these have failed, been evaded or misused by the employer, and delay upon delay have demonstrated to the workers that a solution is simply not forthcoming in this way, that a strike is called.

A strike is a costly thing for workers, no less than for others, and a general strike even more so. The public, if it were better informed, would at once realize, when such a strike is called, that some very aggravating conditions are at the root of the matter.

I have in mind, especially, the South, where practically no round table was ever reached except by the standing of the workers weeks at a stretch on the picket line; enduring rain and cold, tear gas and the humiliation of arrest, or even mass murder. In Harriman, Tenn., where workers were discharged for unionizing, it took the workers six months on the picket line even to get an investigator from Washington, and nine months to get a decision. So common was this sort of thing that workers finally concluded that government boards were a new and subtle form of strike breaking. It is easier to stand up against the National Guard than against Mr. Roosevelt's winning smile and plea to be patient a while longer.

A further unreasonableness on the part of the newspapers and the public is to fall in with the employer's plea that nothing be done toward negotiation till the workers return to orderly production. Once this is acceded to by the workers, they find all they fought for lost. With pressure removed, little satisfaction is to be found in the kind of settlement that takes place. Of course, the workers can walk out again, but the psychological trick has worked: The strike has been broken. I wish one newspaper in this country (and it ought to be The Christian Science Monitor, if any) might express, when a strike is over, something besides the sentiment of relief that the world may now settle back peacefully into place, thank goodness. If the public were really intelligent, concern over the justice of the settlement would be more in their minds, for on that their future peace depends.

Framingham, Mass. HILDA L. HULBERT

"President and Constitution"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Your very able and enlightening editorial entitled "President and Constitution," while in the main in hearty accord with my own views, savors a bit of a technical hair-splitting between the moral and legal conceptions of the presidential oath. If in the letter to Representative Samuel Hill, the President did not violate the spirit of his oath of office, there is something wrong with the Ten Commandments.

The President was educated in the law and has a diploma from a great university. Presumably, therefore, he can read and interpret ordinary English. I do not think it necessary that either he or the Congress psychoanalyze the reactions of the Supreme Court upon laws bearing the approval of the legislative and executive departments of the Government, but where reasonable doubt exists of the constitutionality of a proposed measure, I think it is their plain duty to avoid encumbering the statute books with wasteful laws.

In advance of any court action, the President and his advisers knew that almost the entire New Deal program would not stand up under a constitutional yardstick. Their reluctance to face the Court with a final determination of the propriety of the NRA is proof of culpability and a violation of the spirit of the oath of office.

The Senator or Congressman who votes for a doubtful bill is in the same category. Any other position is untenable and sheer specious sophistry and a juggling of weasel words (with apologies to Walter Lippmann), and in no sense can this be said to be a determination of "constitutionality on abstractions." However he may have failed to presage Supreme Court action in that instance, I believe President Taft's position when he vetoed the Webb-Kenyon Act was on high and honorable moral grounds as well as constituting worthy precedent for the present Chief Executive and his complaisant Congress to follow.

The enactment of a patently unconstitutional measure, aside from moral and legal issues is economic extravagance and waste. The deliberate involvement of the Government and its subjects in expensive litigation cannot be excused nor too severely condemned. And when such legislation is motivated, as in most of the New Deal fiasco by crafty political expediency, it is deserving of the strongest denunciation from the people and the press and repudiation at the ballot box. CARL C. CURTIS

Pasadena, Calif.

State Compacts

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

If the best way to sell a new kind of goods is to advertise it, why not advertise a novel form of government which is ready for the market? Inventions in the ways of governing need publicity more than the inventions of industry.

Progress of interstate compacts is being held up by lack of knowledge of the idea. It is as yet strange to many that a group of states should agree to take common action on common interests, even possibly in fields now forbidden to the Federal Government.

The principal opportunity of the moment is to publicize the plan to something less than 48 men. The case for interstate pacts was not well handled at the recent conference of the Governors of the States. But there is another chance coming before long, and the possibilities then lost may be more than made up. That depends, however, on how much the champions of the pacts and particularly the governors who are friendly to them are willing to do in the next few months, and at the next Governors' Conference.

If the sponsors of interstate compacts could put a traveling salesman of government on the road, have him call at every state capital, display his new line of merchandise, and go thoroughly over the plan of pacts with each Governor, some new business might follow.

The point in canvassing the Governors this summer is that they are to meet again this year. They decided to reconvene at Washington after Congress had closed. Rarely do the Governors meet a second time the same year. Their unusual step was taken so that they could consider what the states should do for themselves, as Congress left the situation. The problem made by the Supreme Court's NRA decision was one of the causes of their reassembling. Interstate pacts, which might fit in gaps on regulation of hours and wages, seemed likely to come up.

If Governors who are specially concerned in the reputed advantages of state agreements want to advance them, the approaching conference apparently will offer an exceptional occasion. But Governors who counsel compacts will have to be there in person. Governors like to listen to Governors when they meet together, and no one is so persuasive then as a fellow Governor. F. C.

Chicago.

The Wide Horizon

Exit Stumbling

INTIMATE MESSAGE FROM WASHINGTON

By Erwin D. Canham

THE misfired adjournment of this Seventy-fourth Congress is revealingly typical of the whole session. To the bitter end, special blocs fought for special concessions, and in the process congested the road to legislative progress. To the end, too, administration leaders in House and Senate were never quite sure what to do, never quite commanded the situation.

It was the battle for subsidy by cotton and wheat—already, in the opinion of most people, too freely subsidized—which made this session clumsy even in the manner of its leave-taking. There was poetic justice in the deed. For never has this Congress been altogether rational. A flush in its cheeks and a startling gleam in its eyes and a conspiratorial air have been habitual. And always leaders have kept a weather eye over their left shoulder, down Pennsylvania Avenue, to see Birnam Wood coming up the hill from the White House.

Yet an enormous legislative task has been accomplished. No other recent Congress, not even the exhilarated hundred days of 1933, has been more productive. In none of his three sessions has President Roosevelt had more difficulty and annoyance than in this one, nor made more trouble for himself, but in no session has he ultimately attained more of his objectives.

* * *

The record of the session is impressive. Indeed, some of its major achievements are accepted by the great majority of the country as constructive and long-needed steps. Such, for example, is the banking act, over which President Roosevelt and Carter Glass shook hands, and the American Bankers Association ultimately rejoiced. Such, too, is the social security law with all its faults, especially if it is to be administered by John G. Winant. And the last-minute neutrality resolution, also with serious faults, is headed toward overwhelmingly approved policy.

On the other side, there are many bills upon which opinion is sharply divided. There is much grist for the Supreme Court. Possibly the two most vulnerable new laws are the Guffey coal bill and the tax bill. More fundamentally objectionable to a wide school of opinion was the session's first major job—the four-billion dollar work relief bill, because of the spending policy it exemplified.

Another category of bills is intended to make constitutional such new-deal landmarks as TVA and AAA. Critics should not object if these bills really bring such administration ventures back within the framework of the Constitution, but they object, and declare the bills are dishonorable attempts to cover up. So, too, people are horrified by the bill closing the courts to suits directed against the Administration's monetary policy.

* * *

But making all reservations, it is still possible to say that Congress is finishing a great legislative job. It is important to remember that the bitterest fights of the session have not been between President Roosevelt and his Republican or right-wing Democratic critics. Indeed, their encounters have been mild by comparison with the subsidy-seeking groups or the more extreme left which has tried to get its way against the President's objection.

Such was the long fight over the prevailing wage amendment to the work relief bill. Here the President was seeking the right of paying sufficiently low relief pay that would not keep unemployed from private jobs, and he was blocked for weeks by an alliance between organized labor's representatives in the Senate and the Republicans, operating tactically against something they believed in. Similarly, in this last struggle over cotton and wheat loans, the President is trying to pull back from past subsidy policies, trying to put cotton once more into the export market, and is blocked by the still hungry recipients of favor.

Possibly a more important period now opens as Congress leaves. It is the period of administration. Poor laws may be improved, good laws made poor, by the way they are applied. Thus, if the social security law is administered in the way one has the right to hope it will be, a gradual change will come over the American scene. The banking act, too, depends altogether on the Federal Reserve officials who carry it out. This was the experience with the Securities Exchange Commission, when the markets found quite a bit to approve in the operation of a law they bitterly opposed in Congress.

Everybody agrees that President Roosevelt has been growing increasingly unpopular. He has thus far taken few steps in self-defense. But over the week end Charles Michelson, the veteran publicity director of the Democratic National Committee, wrote a very significant letter to editors over the country, hitting back hard at some of the President's newspaper critics. That letter was certainly the first gun in the post-congressional attempt to rehabilitate Mr. Roosevelt in the nation.

The most important stage will be the President's own trip west, and it will be genuinely important if he draws lessons from what he sees and hears. He has always been astute enough to learn his lessons before, and to assay accurately the popular demand. Two months hence one can draw better conclusions of what is then ahead. Today, things are in suspense.